

TOUR TO CHELTENHAM SPA;
O R,
GLOUCESTERSHIRE DISPLAY'D.

CONTAINING,
AN ACCOUNT OF CHELTENHAM,

I T S

MINERAL WATER,
PUBLIC WALKS,

| AMUSEMENTS,
| ENVIRONS, &c.

T H E

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE COUNTY
OF GLOUCESTER,

THE CITY OF GLOUCESTER,

AND THE TOWNS OF

CIRENCESTER,
TETBURY,

| TEWKESBURY,
| FAIRFORD, &c.

WITH A

CORRECT ITINERARY from CHELTENHAM,

And a New and Easy Mode of knowing

THE HOURS FOR PASSING THE SEVERN AT
AUST AND THE NEW PASSAGES.

The Whole interspersed with

Explanatory Historical, Chronological, and Genealogical NOTES,
Carefully selected from the best Authors.

Entered at STATIONERS HALL.

B A T H ;

Printed for the AUTHOR, by R. CRUTTWELL;

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PREFATORY ADDRESS.

FROM a remark, "That the generality of Prefaces are either not read, not worth reading, or written with a design to prepossess the Reader in favour of the Work;" the Author of this would not have addressed the Public, did not the Nature of it require that he should inform them, the Facts here offered to their Notice are advanced on the Authority of

Sir Robert Atkins	Percy
Dr. Blair	Rudder
Brompton	Rymer
Camden	Salmon
Chambers	Sandford
Collier	Selden
Collins	Spelman
Coke	Speed
Dugdale	Sir William Temple
Gervase	Tindal's Rapin
Hoveden	Dr. Trusler
Ogilby	Sir B. Whitelock, &c.

Besides the learned Authors mentioned in the Account of the Water; and several Manuscript Informations, Historical and Medical, which he has been favoured with from different Friends; whereby the Idea that Mineral Waters cannot be used without danger by Persons afflicted with
Nervous

Nervous Disorders is confuted, the contrary proved, and the necessity of Warm Bathing (while drinking them in all Rheumatic and Scorbutic Cases) particularly recommended.

The Roads in the Itinerary are laid down according to the latest Surveys; and every other Information that could be thought of is inserted, to render the whole not only a Pocket Guide to those who wish to drink the Cheltenham Water on the Spot, but of general Entertainment and Instruction, especially to young Minds; as by a slight Attention to the Notes, they may here acquire a competent Knowledge of many of the most interesting Historical Facts, as well as political and commercial Occurrences, in the British History.

If, however, the candid Reader should perceive any Errors in point of Chronology, &c. to have found their way into this Book, a communication of them corrected (addressed to Mr. Cruttwell) will be thankfully attended to, by

THE AUTHOR.

BATH, May 1, 1783.

OF THE
COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE is so called from Gloucester, its capital, a handsome city, and Scire, a Saxon word, signifying a division. The inhabitants of this county, and of Oxfordshire, were called by the Romans Dobuni,* (from Duffen, deep or low, or Dofu, a fat soil) by which word was meant the inhabitants of the vale country; but as they increased and removed to the higher lands, being still considered as the same people of the vale whence they came, so they retained the same name; but between the Severn and

* The Dobuni, called also Bodunni by Dio, submitted to the Romans under Plautius, anno 43, (eighty-five years after Julius Cæsar's first descent) at which time Cogidunus was their King. Ostorius, (who, anno 51, succeeded Plautius) in order to preserve the Roman Conquests on the Severn from the incursions of the Silures, permitted him to keep possession of the counties of Gloucester and Oxford; and also added some other Belgic Colonies to his Government. This politic expedient succeeded to his wish, by fomenting divisions among the Britons, and attaching a powerful prince to his interest, which the worst of circumstances could not prevail on him to abandon.

N. B. Cæsar implies Emperor.—Kayser in German is an Emperor.

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the Wye were feated part of the Silures, or inhabitants of South Wales. The Saxons at first gave the people of this county the name of Wicc-es, in Latin Wiccii, a German appellation, from their dwelling near a creek of the sea: Wic in that language denoting a creek; it was afterwards changed by them to Gleaucestreschire, from

Gleau—Fair;

Cester—a fortified place; rather Castrum a Camp;

Schire—Saxon—a part cut off or divided from; whence the English word Shearing.

This county (which has three grand divisions: The Cotefwold country; the Vale; and the Forest of Dean, hereafter described) lies in the Oxford Circuit, and is bounded on the N.W. by Herefordshire; E. by Oxfordshire and a small part of Berkshire; S. by Wiltshire; W. by part of Somersetshire, the Bristol Channel, and Monmouthshire.

Its length from the parish of Clifford Chambers, near Stratford upon Avon, to Clifton on the Bristol Avon, beyond the city of Bristol, in a S. W. direction, is about 70 statute miles. Its breadth from Leachlade, north-westward, to Preston in Botloe Hundred, about forty statute miles. It is 200 miles in circumference; and contains about 1,100,000 acres, 28 hundreds, 3 boroughs,* 289 parishes, and 28 market-towns.

A vast range of hills, covered with wood in many parts on the N. W. side adjoining to the

Gloucester, Tewkesbury, and Cirencester.

vale,

vale, reaches from Campden on the borders of Warwickshire and Worcesterfhire, to Lanfdown, near Bath, through the county lengthwife, a little obliquely with the courfe of the Severn, dividing not very unequally the vale and the foreft part of the county from the Cotefwold: And there is no poffibility of paffing directly from Oxfordfhire, Berkfhire, or Wiltfhire, into this vale, without defcending one of the hills of this great chain, many of which take their names from the parifhes in or near which they lie.

The turnpike road from London to Worcester					Broadway-hill.
Ditto through Oxford to Gloucefter					Crickley-hill.
Ditto thro' Cirencefter to Gloucefter					Birdlip-hill.
Stow on the Wold to Tewksbury					Stanway-hill.
Cirencefter to Cheltenham					Windaſs-hill.
Bath to Gloucefter	—	—			Frocefter-hill.
Oxford to Bath	—	—			Fryſon-hill.
Oxford to Briſtol	—	—			Sodbury-hill.
The Eaſt part of the county to either of the paſſages over the Severn at Framilode or Newnham	—	—			Rodborough-hill.
Cirencefter to Wotton	—	—			Wotton-hill.
Ditto to Dursley	—	—			Dursley-hill.
Ditto to Berkley	—	—			Stinchcombe-hill.
And the great road from London to Briſtol	—	—			Togg-hill.

Leads down

which is 13 miles from Chippenham, and $12 \frac{1}{2}$ from Briſtol.

By this road it is $116 \frac{1}{2}$ miles to Briſtol. Through Bath 120 miles to Briſtol. Yet this laſt is the moſt travelled, both for the conveniency of paſſengers, &c. to Bath, and on account of the ſteepneſs of Togg-hill.

The further account of this shire, its produce, manufactures, trade, &c. as also of the principal places in it, and those worth seeing at a convenient distance, will be found after that of Cheltenham; which I have endeavoured to give in as satisfactory, though concise a manner as possible.

CHELTENHAM, *formerly* CHILTEHAM
and CHINTENHAM.

LITTLE can be said with certainty of the derivation of the name of this place: some say it is from a brook which rises in the parish of Dowdeswell, and takes its course on the south-side of the town, the proper name of which brook they suppose to be Chilt; others again, that it may be taken from Chyle or Cyle, the Anglo-Saxon for clay; according to which acceptation it signifies a village or town of clay, perhaps so called from the soil in some parts of it, or the buildings being first made of earth or clay, before the Saxons had learnt the art of brick-making; and this is the more credible, as there are people in Cheltenham who remember when there were very few brick houses in it.

The Chilt runs from hence through Bodington, four miles west of Cheltenham, and five south of Tewkesbury, on the turnpike road between these two places, and empties itself into the Severn at Wainload Bridge, a mile below the Haw Passage, seven miles from Cheltenham, and ten from its source.

This town lies in the hundred of the same name,

10 miles N. E. of the city of Gloucester.

15 —	N. of Cirencester,	34 from Monmouth.
41 miles	from Oxford,	25 — Worcester.
9 —	Tewkesbury,	46 — Bristol.
39 —	Hereford,	48 — Bath.

And 100 almost due west from London. From all which places there are turnpike roads to it.

The parish stands in a sandy vale, on the north side of a high ridge of hills, composed of soft white granulated rocks, that partly dissolve in acids, lying on the town side quite bare; it consists of five hamlets besides the town, which is placed at the S. W. extremity of the extensive and delightful vale of Evesholme or Evesham, called Esham. This district, by way of distinction, is called the Vale of Gloucester, from its vicinity to that city; and is almost surrounded by the Cotswold Hills, which defend it from the chilling northern and easterly blasts, to which it would otherwise be exposed; so that few towns, if any, in England, or elsewhere, can be said to excel this in point of situation; and it is consequently justly admired by all who frequent it, for the benefit of its Mineral Waters, [of these more at large in another place] the virtues of which surpass any others of their kind perhaps in the world; and from the surprizing cures which have been wrought by them within these few years, are getting into the highest and most deserved repute. As all that a noble, rich, nitrous water, with a fine healthy clear air, and dry situation, fitted for pleasure and diversion in the summer, can do, may be expected, and generally is found here.

The parish being large, the soil is various; to the eastward a very loose whitish sand; westward a strong clay, (chyle); south a fine rich loam, and in other parts a mixture of loam and sand.

The country hereabout produces wood in plenty, for timber and fuel; and abounds with
grain,

grain, pulse, vegetables of all kinds, cattle, poultry, and game. The water in the town is not so hard, nor so fully charged with calcarious earth, as has been represented, it being used for every common purpose; though were it hard, the brook water might be had with very little trouble.

In Doomsday Book* this manor stands under the title of Terra Regis, and is thus recorded:

King

* Doomsday Book, [Saxon, Domboc or Doomboc] a book of the survey of England, begun in 1081, and compleated in 1086, by order of William the Conqueror, is still used, to determine whether tenures are of antient demesne or not.

The *Pound* mentioned in this book, for reserved rent, was the weight of a pound of silver of twelve ounces; the Shilling Twelve-pence, equal in weight to something more than our three Shillings: thus the Norman Pound (or twenty such shillings) was worth 3l. 2s. sterling, our present money.

The Saxon Pound forty-eight shillings, of five-pence each. This penny was three times the weight of our silver penny; so the shilling was worth fifteen-pence of our money; and the pound forty-eight shillings, equal to 3l. 12s. sterling.

There were no Shillings coined in this kingdom till the year 1504, 19th Henry VII. The penny was the only current silver coin till the reign of King John, when the silver half and quarter penny were introduced. Edward III. 1353, began to coin larger pieces; which, from their size, were called groats. Fourth Edward VI. 1551, crowns and half crowns were first coined.

The Mark was two-thirds of the pound of silver, or twice the value of a pound sterling.

According

King Edward (the Confessor) held Chintenhām;—there were $8\frac{1}{2}$ Hides.

Reinbald†

According to Sir Robert Atkyns, the true method of calculating what proportion the value of silver, at the time of the survey, bore to its present value, is according to the rate of necessaries on which we subsist. Thus, taking wheat corn as the most necessary; its value in several ages will serve as an estimate. A bushel of wheat, soon after the Norman Conquest, was sold for 1d. or 3d. sterling. Now, if we value the bushel, on an average, at 4s. or forty-eight pence sterling, it is sixteen times dearer than 6 or 700 years ago. Hence we may conclude, that a man might in those days live as well on 20s. a year of our money, as on 16l. a year now: And two pounds of their money would buy as much wheat as 96l. sterling, when wheat is at 4s. a bushel; and so in proportion.

The first assize of bread, proclaimed throughout the kingdom, was in 1202, 3d. John, who first settled the rates and measures for wine, bread, cloth, and such necessaries.

Some Explanation of the Terms used in Doomsday Book.

VILLEINS. This tenure was instituted by William the Conqueror; Villenage was of two sorts: First, Pure Villenage or a state of servitude, which some were subject to from their birth, and from whom uncertain and indeterminate service was due to the Lord. The successors to these Bond-men or Villains, are the copyholders; who, though time has dealt favourably with them in other respects, yet they still retain one mark of their original servitude. For as of old the former were not reckoned as members of the Common-wealth; but part and parcel of their owner's substance; so were they therefore excluded from any share in the legislature, and their successors still continue without any right to vote
at

Reinbald† held 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Hide, which belongs to the Abbey of Tewkesbury. There were three plough tillages

at elections by virtue of their copyholds. *2dly*; Villenage by tenure, by which the tenant was bound to perform certain services agreed upon between him and his Lord; such as ploughing of his ground, reaping his corn, &c. and is supposed to be the sort here mentioned.

BORDARS. Bordarii were such as held a cottage, or some small parcel of land, on condition of supplying the Lord with poultry, eggs, and other small provisions for his board and entertainment; hence such tenures were formerly called Board Lands, now Demesnes. Some lands in the parish of Fulham, and elsewhere, are still held of the Bishop of London by this service; the tenants paying 6d. per acre, in lieu of finding provision for their Lord's table.

SERVI. Servi and Ancillæ, men and women servants, were pure villains, living under the arbitrary discretion of the Lord, and received their wages accordingly.

LIBERI HOMINES. Might dispose of their estates without leave of their Lords.

RADCHENISTRES. Expressed in Doomboc Free-Mén.

SOCHS or SOCHMANNE. A certain number of Free Socmen appears to have been necessary to every Lord of the Manor, for holding the Pleas of the Manor Court; which the Saxons called Soke or Soc, signifying a franchise, or jurisdiction to which a franchise was annexed; hence some derive the terms Socmen and Socage.

COLIBERTI. Men who held in free Socage, whom we sometimes meet with under the names of Conditionales and Coloni, from a corruption of which last word that of clown is supposed to be derived.

HIDE.

tillages in demean, and twenty villains, and ten bordars, and seven servi, with eighteen plough tillages. There are two mills of 11s. 3d.

King William's Steward added to this manor two bordars, and four villains, and three mills, of which two are the King's, and the third the Steward's; and there is one plough-tillage more. In the time of King Edward it paid 9l. 5s. and 3000 loaves for the King's dogs. It now (reign of William Conqueror) pays 2cl. and 20 cows, and 20 hogs, and 16s. in lieu of bread.

HIDE. In antient customs a quantity of land, consisting of as much as could be tilled with a single plough. Bede calls it *Familiæ*, or a sufficient quantity for the ordinary use of one family. Compton says it contains 100 acres, and that eight Hides made a Knight's Fee. In ancient manuscripts, it is fixed at 120 acres: Though Sir Edward Coke notes, that a Knight's Fee, a Hide, or Plough Land, a Yard Land, or an Oxcgang of Land, do not contain any determinate number of acres.

William of Malmfbury says, 1 Yard-land contains 24 acres; 1 Hide, 4 yard lands, 96 acres; 1 Knight's Fee, 5 hides, 480 acres; others say 12 hides.

Virgata Terra, or *Virga*, (yard-land) differs much according to the place; at Wimbleton in Surry, is only 15 acres; but in other counties 20, 24, 30; and in some 40 and 45 acres.

† Reinbald, or Rumbald, was Dean of the Collegiate Church of Cirencester, and in 1065, 23d of Edward the Confessor, Chancellor of England, and set his hand as a witness, subscribing himself such to the Charter of Privileges granted by that King to the Abbey of Westminster. Rumbald lies buried in the body of the church of Cirencester, with an inscription on his grave stone, "Rumbald lies here."

OWNERS OF CHELTENHAM.

THE town of Cheltenham belonged to Henry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, 1st of King John, 1199, with whom he exchanged it for other lands. 3d Henry III. 1219, the manor and hundred were granted to William Long Espee, (Long-Sword, a natural son of Henry II. by Fair Rosamond) who became Earl of Salisbury, in right of his wife Elizabeth, only daughter to William, son of Patrick d'Eurieux, first Earl of Salisbury. In the 7th of the same reign he leased the benefit of the markets, fairs, and hundreds of Cheltenham to the inhabitants of the town; which lease was renewed at a certain reserved rent, three years after: Said William dying possessed of it, 10th Henry III. 1226, was succeeded by his son William, who had his estates seized for going out of the kingdom without leave from the King; was in 1250 slain by the Saracens; and having only one son, who died an infant, the title became extinct, and fell to the crown. 27th Henry III. 1243, the manor was granted in dower to his Queen Eleanor, daughter to the Earl of Provence in France; and according to the records, the Bishop of Hereford appears to have been seized of it in the third of said reign; in the 36th of which, 1252, the Abbey of Fischamp in Normandy became possessed of the Manors of Cheltenham and Schlaugtre, and the Hundreds of Cheltenham and Salesmanesberrie, with free Warren, by purchase and exchange of lands in Winchelsea and Rye in Suffex; and their right to those 2nd other great privileges,

privileges which they enjoyed therein, was allowed 15th Edward I. 1287; who, three years after, granted them his licence to sell those Manors and Hundreds. 2d Edward, 1309, John Limel died, seized of this Manor; which it is apprehended he held by lease only. It afterwards belonged to the Priory of Montbury, an Alien Monastery in Normandy; but the lands of all Alien Monasteries being vested in the crown by act of parliament, 1415, 2d Henry III. the Manor and Hundred of Cheltenham were granted to the Nunnery of Sion in Middlesex: Maud, the Abbess of which, to confirm her title, 1444, 22d Henry VI. levied a fine thereof, and received a fuller confirmation of it, 1461. 1st Edward IV. and the fourth year of his reign, 1465, Sir Maurice Berkeley, (brother to James the 5th, Lord Berkley) who, in 1460, was seized of the castle and manor of Beverston* in this county, held this manor, &c. also, by lease it is supposed, from the Abbess of Sion, as that Nunnery was possessed of it at the time of its dissolution,† in the general sweep made by Henry VIII. 1540, when it came to

* Beverston Castle, one mile N. E. of Tetbury, is said to have been built in the reign of Edward III. by Thomas Earl of Berkley, (but was only repaired at that time) out of the ransom of the prisoners he took at the battle of Poitiers, under Edward the Black Prince.

† At which time the annual revenues of the abbey of Sion amounted to 1944l. 11s. 11¾d. and the King delighted so much in the situation, that he kept it to himself. Queen Mary settled Nuns in it again, but they were

to the crown, and so continued till 1608, 5th of James I. when it was granted to William Dutton, esq;* and from him has descended to James Dutton, esq; the present Lord of the manor, and one of the representatives of the county of Gloucester in parliament, as many of his ancestors have been. He is the 23d in lineal descent from Hudart, or Odart, the Norman, (who, with his five Brothers, Nigel, and four others, came over at the time of the Conquest, 1066, with Hugh Lupus,† Earl
C of

were expelled first of Queen Elizabeth, with permission however to carry their treasure along with them. It now belongs to his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, by marriage with the Lady Elizabeth, daughter of the Earl of Hertford, afterwards 7th Duke of Somerset, who gave it her: To him it came from his father, Charles the 6th Duke; who married Lady Elizabeth Percy, sole daughter and heiress to Joceline Percy, the 11th and last Earl of Northumberland, to whose grand-father Henry it had been granted by King James I.

* Son of Thomas Dutton, Esq; who, in 1553, purchased the manor, with the rectory and advowson of Sherbourn, of Sir Christopher Alleyn.

† Hugh Lupus, son of Emma, (sister to William the Conqueror, by his mother Arlet's marriage with Heralaine, a Norman gentleman) by the Count of Auranches, was, by his uncle the Conqueror, (by the advice of his council) placed at Chester, as being a valiant soldier, and proper person to restrain the Welch: and had all Cheshire, except what belonged to the Bishops, which was not much, given him and his heirs for ever, to hold it as freely by the sword as he did the kingdom of England. That is, he was to exercise as absolute an authority over the lives and fortunes of the inhabitants of that county, as the King did over the rest of the kingdom; thus constituting him a Count Palatine, or Officer, invested

of Chester,) and 8th from Thomas Dutton, who first purchased in Gloucestershire, two hundred and fifty years ago.*

Shireborne,

vested with superior power to repel invasions. Besides which, he had a grant of 24 manors in other counties, of which six in Gloucestershire. This Hugh seated Huddard, or Odart, at Duntone, near Weaverham, in Cheshire; whence his descendants took the surname De Duntune, or Dutton, and where, for singular services rendered Ranulph, 6th Earl of Chester, in obliging the Welch under Lewellyn, (who had besieged him in Rothlain, or Rhudland Castle, in Flintshire, built by Earl Hugh's nephew, Robert de Rhudland) to retreat, he further granted this family very great privileges; which being of an extraordinary nature, I shall here give some account of. It was on Midsummer-day the principal fair at Chester, when the news came that the Castle was invested, and succour demanded of Roger de Laci, constable of Chester; he immediately dispatched Ralph Dutton, who gathering together the rude multitude, and amongst them a great number of fidlers, arrived in time to deliver the Earl from his danger. In reward for which service, a charter for the government and regulating of all the fidlers within the county of Chester, was granted to him and his heirs. And yearly on Midsummer-day, all the fidlers and minstrels of the county attend the heir of said Ralph Dutton, or his steward, from his lodging to the church, one going before with a surcoat of the arms of Dutton, and the fidlers walking two by two, playing on their instruments. Service ended, they proceed in the same order to the court-house, where laws and ordinances are established for their better government, and penalties are inflicted on the transgressors: A jurisdiction, which the statute 39 Elizabeth, for punishing rogues, vagabonds, &c. and that of 1st James I. for the same purpose, have provided especially against interfering with, or prejudicing.

Odart's

Shireborne, or Sherborne-house, his seat, situated in the parish of the same name, is about 18 miles from Cheltenham, and 3 beyond North-leach, on the right between that place and Burford, and is visible from the road.

Rendcomb, the seat of Sir William Guise, Bart. † the other member for the county of Gloucester, (being the third Parliament in which he represents it) is 14 miles from Cheltenham, between that place and Cirencester, from which it lies 4 miles North.

C 2

Of

Odart's Sword (says Mr. Rudder) is still carefully preserved in the Dutton family, having passed over from heir to heir as an heirloom, accruing with the house to the next heir. The title of Earl of Chester became extinct in Earl Hugh's family 1237, 21st Henry III. by the death of John Le Scot, sister's son to Renulph, who made the above grant, and fell to the crown; and was by Henry III. first granted to his second son Edmund, (who was also Earl of Leicester and Derby) but revoked and given to his eldest, afterwards King Edward I. and the title has ever since been annexed to those of the Prince of Wales. His son Edward II. being the first English Prince the Welch acknowledged; he was born among them, April 25, 1284, at Caernarvon Castle.

* Notwithstanding this account of the grant to the Dutton Family in 1608, as mentioned in the Cheltenham Guide, it appears that Charles I. was Lord of it when Prince of Wales.

† This is a very ancient family, of Norman extraction. Giso or Gyse, Bishop of Bath and Wells, was Chaplain to Edward the Confessor, and came over to England with him, from whom (being a great favourite) he had several grants of lands. Sir William Gyse, a younger brother

Of the other estates the records shew, that John Cheltenham died seized of lands in Cheltenham, near Arle, 23d Edward III. 1360.

At the dissolution of the abbey of Cirencester they were owners of a mill and other lands in Chelt; which, 3d Elizabeth, were granted to Peter Osborn, and were probably those said to be held by Reimbald, or the two plough tillages, which occur afterwards. There was a court of pleas, called the Three-weeks Court, held by the steward of the manor, for the recovery of debts of any amount, but has long been disused.

By an act of Parliament 1st Charles I. 1625, it is enacted, that the descent of the customary lands shall be from thenceforth, in fee-simple, according to the rules of common law, saving only, that if any copy-holder of the said manor

brother of the same family, followed King William the Conqueror, and by him was vested in an estate and seat, called Apsley Guise, and several other Lordships in Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire; which estate of Apsley, John Guise, in the reign of Henry VIII. exchanged for Brockworth and the two Barrington's Church-lands, in Gloucestershire, 1262, 46th Henry III. Nicholas de Gyse, a descendant of the above Sir William, married a relation of John, son and heir of Hubert, or Hugh de Burgh, the great Earl of Kent, and Chief Justiciar of England, with whom he had in dowry the manor and royalty of Elmore near Gloucester; from which place Christopher Guise, esq; (who purchased the manor of Rendcomb) when advanced to the dignity of a Baronet, 1661, 13th Charles II. took his title, and the family still bear the same coat of arms with the great Hugh de Burgh.

shall

shall die without issue male, having daughters, the eldest daughter shall inherit solely, as the elder son ought to do, by the course of the common law; and that if any of the said customary lands or tenements ought, according to such course, to descend to any sisters, aunts, or female cousins; then, and in every such case, the elders of such denomination shall inherit the same lands or tenements solely. There are five hamlets in this parish, besides the town, viz. Arle, Alston, Westal, Naunton, and Sandford.

Arle; one mile from the town, down an easy descent, on the south side of the road, on the left is a spring of purging water, rising perpendicular in the middle of a ditch filled up with sludge and weeds, where the common water oozes and runs into, and mixes with it. Therefore, no just estimate can be made of the quantity of its fixed parts, though according to Dr. Short, it contains nitre and alkaline earth. The salt is full as bitter and purging as that of the Hyde, near Prestbury; but the water is neither so clear, pleasant, or brisk as the other, because of its mixture with the ditch water. The salt is not calcarious, and is the same with Astrope both in colour and crystals.

Arle-court anciently belonged to a family that took its name from this place, from which it came to Robert Grevil, by marriage with one of the daughters and coheiresses of John Arles, and by marriage of a female heir of the said Grevil into the Lyggon family; and in like manner to Sir

Fleetwood Dormer, who married Catherine, daughter of John Lyggon, who was only son to Richard Lyggon, of Maddersfield in Worcestershire, by his second wife Margaret, daughter of John Talbot, esq; of the Shrewsbury family. Judge Dormer was the proprietor of this estate some time since the beginning of this century, and was succeeded by the late Mrs. Catherine Dormer; and is now in possession of the Hon. Mr. John Yorke, half brother to the present Earl of Hardwicke, who married the only daughter of Reginald Lyggon, esq; father to William Lyggon, esq; one of the present members for the county of Worcester. This hamlet has a tithingman.

Alston; of which there is nothing worthy observation, but that it has a tithingman distinct from the other hamlets.

Westal. Thomas Phillips was seised of Cheltenham Arle, Arle Weston, and Hardhurst, 6th Edward IV. 1467.

Naunton, from Nant, which in the British language signifies a valley, and sometimes a brook.—A fine of lands was levied

By Francis Grevil, 3d Edward VI. 1550, in Naunton and Cheltenham, to the use of Thomas Barret and John Willis;—

By Sir Henry Capel, and Anne his wife, 3d Mary, 1556, in Naunton and Alston, to John Ilk and Richard Horwood.

Sandford,

Sandford, so called from the sandy soil, and the ford over the brook. Thomas and Phillippa Dingley were seised of this manor of Sandford and of lands in Cheltenham. George Barret married their only daughter Elizabeth, who jointly sued out livery of those lands, 9th Henry VIII. 1518. One tithingman serves for the three last Hamlets.

In the centre of the town stands the church of Cheltenham, a handsome old building, in form of a cross, due N. E. and S. W. with a high and elegant octagonal spire, (lately repaired and pointed) which adds greatly to the beauty of prospect from many parts of the surrounding hills, and has a good ring of eight bells. It is in the Deanry of Winchcomb, an impropriation,* which formerly belonged to the Nunnery of Sion; but immediately before the dissolution of Monasteries, to the Abbey of Cirencester; 7th of James I. 1610, to Sir William Rider; and is now the property of the Earl of Essex, in lease to Mr. Aston.

The tithes (a portion of which belonged to the Nunnery of Usk in Monmouthshire) were, 22d Elizabeth 1580, granted to John Fernham.

* Impropriations are such livings as at the dissolution of Monasteries were disposed of to the best bidders, or the greatest favourites, and so became lay property: Of about 10,000 churches and chapels now in England, 3835 (upwards of one third) are impropriations.

Appropriations are such as were appointed to the erecting or augmenting of some Bishoprick, Deanry, or Religious Foundation.

The

The rectory, though valued at 200*l.* is supposed to be worth 600*l.* per annum ; yet the stipend to the officiating minister is not more than 40*l.* besides surplice fees, and is held under the following peculiar tenure: he must be a Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, and with two others, recommended to the heir of Sir Baptist Hicks,* ancestor of the present Earl of Gainsborough, who chooses one and presents him to the Bishop. By an agreement between the College and Sir Baptist, from whom they derive their title to recommend, the incumbent cannot hold his appointment longer than six years, unless re-elected as above, which has generally happened. In addition to this small stipend, a Lecture on Sunday afternoon is supported by the inhabitants, and a subscription by the nobility and others, (in consideration of morning prayers being read daily, from the first week in June to Michaelmas) which, from the amiable character of the present incumbent, the Rev. Hugh Hughes, has increased within these few years ; and it cannot but be the wish both of the company as well as the residents, that he may continue to enjoy it till assured of such a provi-

* He built the Sessions-house, in St. John's-street, London, called Hicks's Hall ; and 1629, 4th of Charles I. was created Baron Hickes, of Ilmington, and Viscount Campden, with remainder, in default of issue male, to Lord Noel, who married his eldest daughter Juliana ; from whom the present Earl of Gainsborough is descended, and enjoys the above titles among others, with the manor of Campden in this county, 20 miles N. E. from Gloucester.

sion,

sion, as may not only be equivalent to his merit, but conciliate his friends to the loss of him.

There was formerly a Chantery in this church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which is fallen to decay.

The church-yard is one of the most beautiful in England, extending from E. to W. about 300 feet, and is rendered particularly agreeable by its walks being shaded with double rows of lime trees, which surround and cross it. At the S. W. gate is a neat gravel walk leading to the church-mead, and through this another to the Chelt, over which a slight draw-bridge is thrown to form a passage to the public walks; said to have been planned by Norborne Berkley, the late Lord Botetourt. The original design was to have continued the grand walk to the church, if the proprietor of a small piece of ground facing the draw-bridge could have been prevailed on to part with it: Many indeed think its present state more beautiful than such a length of walk, as now it cannot be seen till at the bridge; the effect it then has is not easily to be imagined by those who have not been on the spot. The church spire, rising in the centre of the walk, forms a very pleasing point of view from the well; on the side opposite to which, the company have expressed a desire, that a dial with a minute hand were fixed; and some of them have offered to contribute towards erecting it.

The lower or grand walk is about 20 feet wide, and so shaded by an uniform plantation of tall

tall strait elms, at the distance of 12 feet asunder, as to prevent any inconvenience from the sun in the hottest weather, and is fenced by a quickset.*

The walk immediately above the well is equally shaded by a similar plantation of limes; and the uppermost has a grass plot in the centre, with young elms on each side, and a serpentine gravel walk round it, which has in general been thought not of sufficient breadth, and is the only fault that can be found in this spot—the tout ensemble of which is not to be equalled throughout the kingdom, if elsewhere.

On the east side of the Pump-square is the Long Room, built in 1775 at the joint expence of Mr. William Skillicorne the ground landlord, and Mr. William Miller the present renter of the Spa, for the accommodation of the company while drink-

* The following is an exact measurement of the Walks, &c. taken by a very ingenious surveyor.

	Feet.
From the N. E. to the S. W. gate of the Church-yard — — — — }	303
From the S. W. to the Church-mead gate —	318
From the Church-mead gate to the lower gate	570
Cross the brook to the walk gate —	79
— said gate to the Pump-yard, the grand walk	597
The Pump-yard squares — —	32
From the Pump-yard to the Serpentine Walk	312
The Serpentine Walk — —	513
The Long Room, 66 feet by 23 feet 6	
From the Pump-yard to the Cold Bath —	278
From the upper gate in Church-mead, by the path to the right, cross the road to ditto }	290
	ing

ing the water, and for publick breakfasts, balls, &c. during the season; which is from May to October.

On the west side is the Old Room, 35 feet by 18; little use is made of it, except on ball nights, and that seldom now, it being found inconvenient to go into the air from a hot room; on which account the card parties are generally in the ball room. Over the Old Room is a billiard table, which, though small, is not a bad one; and were it kept in proper order, with a marker to attend, would answer the trifling expence the proprietor might be at to accommodate the company. The other part of this building is for the pumper, and a warehouse for packing the bottled water: the salts extracted from which, are here prepared and sold.

A house has lately been built for the Earl Fauconberg, at the distance of two fields west of the spring, on an eminence, and commands a most extensive view.

Close by the Chelt is a building for a cold Bath, supplied from the brook, with conveniences for warm bathing, much resorted to for many years; but having been suffered to lie in a ruinous state, no use can be made of either, though highly necessary, and much sought after by the company.

In the account of the virtues of the Cheltenham waters, will be seen the advice of two Physicians on the necessity of using the warm Bath, during a course of these and most other mineral waters.

In

In the town are an hospital and free school, both founded in the year 1574, by Richard Pates, esq.*

The hospital is for three men and three women, with an allowance of twelve-pence weekly, four-pence quarterly, and sixteen shillings to be laid out yearly for a coat or gown for each of them: They have also donations from other benefactors.

The free school is endowed with 16l. a year for the master, a house for his residence, and 4l. a year for an usher. The present master is the Rev. Mr. Fowler, who takes young gentlemen to lodge and board, besides the day scholars.

The lands assigned by Mr. Pates for the support of these pious foundations, were long since said to be worth 60l. per annum. Towards the

* Richard Pates, esq; was recorder of Gloucester in 1556, and confirmed by Queen Elizabeth's charter, 1561. He represented that city in five Parliaments, and was commissioned by Henry VIII. and Edward VI. to take a survey of all religious foundations in Gloucester, Bristol, &c. then suppressed, and the lands belonging to them annexed to the crown; and with Thomas Chamberlayne, esq; purchased of King Edward many of those lands in Gloucester and elsewhere. He was buried in 1588, near the south wall of the south cross aisle of the Cathedral in Gloucester; where there is a monument erected for him, which has of late years been repaired by Corpus-Christi College, Oxford, to which he gave the nomination of the master and usher of the school at Cheltenham, subject to the approbation of the Bishop of the diocese: And the College as governors have added 5l. per annum to the sum he left for the support of the school.

further

further maintenance of this charity, some small tenements in Cheltenham have likewise been allotted by George Townsend, esq; of Lincoln's Inn; who by will, A. D. 1683, left 10l. per annum, as an allowance to an exhibitioner, to go from hence to Pembroke College for eight years.

He founded and endowed another school for the children of the poorer inhabitants, with 4l. per annum to the master for teaching such as are entitled to the charity to read; besides which, he left 5l. per annum for apprenticing out lads in this parish. To the poor of which, Mr. John Wallwyn gave by will, in 1627, fifty shillings yearly, for ever charged on his manor in the adjacent parish of Swindon. These charities for the benefit of the poor, and for putting out apprentices, were in 1667 consolidated, and laid out in the purchase of lands, called the poor's grounds; which, though worth only 8l. 5s. per annum at that time, are now let for 18l. per annum, and applied according to the intentions of the respective donors. In addition to whom, anno 1704, the Rev. Mr. Stanby, vicar of Badgworth in this county, left an estate there, which lets for 14l. per annum, for apprenticing boys of the parishes of Badgworth, Churchdown, (commonly called Chosen) and Cheltenham, in the following proportions: Badgworth 5l. Churchdown 3l. and Cheltenham the overplus yearly.

There are two boarding and day schools in the town: One for young ladies, kept by Mrs. Ansell; and the other for young gentlemen by Mr. Wells.

D

According

According to the account published in the year 1712, there were 321 houses in this parish, and about 1500 inhabitants, which are much increased since that time, being now estimated at about 400 houses and 2000 inhabitants.

The town of Cheltenham runs in almost a strait line one mile in length, from S. S. E. to N. N. W. having one principal street, with a few returns, and lanes, and adjoining houses. Till within these two years the water ran through the middle of it, and in a scarcity stagnated and was offensive; but at present there is a good road through the town, with a channel on each side for the water: And the streets, by a subscription of the inhabitants, assisted by donations from the company, have been in great part new paved. Improvements have also been made in several of the Lodging-houses, some of which have been filled by people of the first rank; and there is no doubt but the inhabitants, who, from the neglected state of this place for near thirty years, have been fearful of risking any expence, will, from the great and regular increase of company resorting to it within the last three years,* be convinced that it is their interest to render their lodgings as commodious, and every other circumstance as agreeable as possible, to those who

* In 1780 the company (during the season) }				
amounted to	—	—	—	374
In 1781	—	—	—	500
In 1782	—	—	—	560
which last are more than ever frequented it before in one season.				

frequent

frequent it in the season;* who in general seem to agree, that such an exertion, and an amendment of the roads† in the vicinity, would make Cheltenham not only one of the most noted, but most frequented watering places in this kingdom; being otherwise blessed with every beauty nature can bestow: The walks, and rides sufficiently variegated; the views from the adjacent hills most extensive and delightful; and the country abounding with picturesque scenes. Provisions in general are good here; the mutton peculiarly well flavoured, arising without doubt from the fine texture and sweet taste of the pasture on the hills. The market is on Thursday, when butter, and poultry of all kinds, are brought from the

* It is natural to seek to please those who are useful to us, to adapt ourselves to their taste, and adopt their customs; thus an officious complacency becomes an habitual virtue; and from this policy, which originates from interest, is formed a general character of benevolence and civility, which ever flatters, without being disagreeable to those who experience it, and who seldom fail to express their approbation, by such returns as amply reward these well-placed attentions.

† Though the roads leading to Cheltenham are none of the best, yet they cannot be reckoned so alarming as some have represented; no accident having been known to happen on them. The number of persons of rank and fortune who have visited this place, and which increases every year, demonstrates that they are only discouraging to such as are timorous; but in cases where drinking this water is judged absolutely necessary, no such slight obstacle should prevent people from frequenting the well itself, where certainly they must have it in its utmost perfection.

neighbouring villages; and salmon, eels, gudgeons, perch, carp, tench, and other fresh-water fish, from the Severn; salmon most days in the week during the season; and in the months of July and August samlets or botchers, from 4lb. to 6 and 7lb. each; lobsters and craw fish once or twice a week; soals, and other sea-fish, on Thursday and Friday by the carriers from Bath; trout, jack, &c. may be had by giving orders at Cirencester, where they are fresh from the Thames every Monday, and sometimes oftner. Rabbits are brought from the warren near Postlip; and pigeons from the neighbouring farm-houses.

There are five annual fairs held here for cattle of all sorts: On the second Thursday in April; Holy Thursday; the second Thursday in September, a cheese fair; third Thursday in December; and on the 5th of August (St. James's day O. S.) for cattle, but particularly lambs in great abundance. Besides which, there are two statute fairs, called (according to the custom of the country) Mops, for the hiring of men and women servants, on the Thursday before Michaelmas Day, and the Thursday after, at both which, as at the other five, are sold pedlary and other wares, toys, &c.

A great trade was formerly carried on for malt made in this town, which is now very inconsiderable: The only manufacture being that of cotton stockings, which have a great sale.

The women and children of the poorer sort comb and spin woollen yarn for the clothiers at Stroud,

Stroud, &c. near which town (says the author of the Cheltenham Guide published in 1781) “upon the Cotefwold hills the fleeces are superlatively good; and it is recorded, that the celebrated breed of sheep, which produces the fine Spanish wool, was originally raised from some of the Cotefwold sheep, sent as a present to the King of Spain by one of our good-natured Sovereigns:”—An error the above writer has fallen into from its being in general so reported. But the sheep here mentioned, sent by Edward IV. in 1468 to Alphonso King of Arragon, were taken from the ryelands in the parish of Dimmock, in the forest division, 13 miles W. from Tewksbury, and almost at the extremity of the county next to Herefordshire: The fleeces from which county may be reckoned the finest in England, and so far exceed those of the Cotefwold, that when these have sold for $8\frac{3}{4}$ d. per pound, the best Herefordshire have brought 2s. which is a still stronger proof of what is here advanced. Were this breed then more encouraged, we might in time stand in little want of a supply of Spanish wool for our finest manufactures.

The Inns at Cheltenham are, the Plough, the Swan, the George, and the Fleece, at all of which are ordinaries during the season: Good stabling and stands for carriages; post-chaises with able horses, besides others for airings; horses may also be had either for riding single or double, at many other places in the town.

A common brewery has lately been established here by Mr. Wynne.

There are three public rooms opened at Cheltenham on different days, for the reception and entertainment of the company, under the direction of Mr. Moreau, master of the ceremonies, viz.

The Long Room at the Spa, Mr. Miller's;

At the Great House in the grove, near the S. W. gate of the church-yard, Mrs Field's ;

And the Old Room, late Mrs. Jones's, near the Plough.

The Spa Room is open every morning during the season, for the accommodation of the water drinkers ; for public breakfasts on a Monday from the first week in June, and continue as long as the weather is favourable. The company is frequently very numerous, many of the neighbouring families attending : and for the balls, which are here from the last Monday in June till the first Monday in September, except in very bad weather,

The subscriptions at this room are, s. d.

A general one to enable the renter to keep the walks and avenues to the well in proper repair	—	—	—	2 6
---	---	---	---	-----

This book serves as a notice of the company's arrival at the Spa.

For admission to the balls while at this room, according to the regulation in 1781, each subscriber	—	—	—	10 6
---	---	---	---	------

Non subscribers pay 2s. each ball.

For the news-papers	—	—	—	2 6
				And

And for the music* every morning at the well from eight till ten. This subscription is from five shillings upwards; and it is hoped the company will honour it, as well as the others, with their countenance; being, with a benefit concert in the full season, and what the band receive from the proprietors of the rooms for playing at the balls, the whole of their emolument.

The rooms at Mrs. Field's are open every evening, (Monday and Thursday excepted) for cards and public tea, when agreeable.

		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The subscription	—	—	5 0
The subscription to the old room	—	—	2 6

For which, ladies who subscribe are admitted to the Cotillion Ball every Thursday during the season, without further expence. Each gentleman pays 1s. extra towards the music. Non-subscribers, whether ladies or gentlemen, pay 2s.

This room is generally open on Monday for balls before they begin at the Spa room, and after they end there: On which night every person, whether a subscriber to the rooms or not,

* This is an entertainment which generally gives great delight to persons of all ages, and it is highly probable, that such an addition to the natural beauties of the spot may contribute to the operation of the waters with greater success; for the spirits being put into motion, and most agreeably touched by the harmony of the instruments, the sensible fibres become more pliant, and the several organs better adapted to the free exercise of their different functions.

pays

pays 2s. there being no distinct subscription for the balls here. The dancing, at both rooms, always ends at eleven.

The Monday's ball may more properly be distinguished by the appellation of the Minuet than the Dress Ball, for etiquette of dress is not required here, no publick place being so free from disagreeable restraints as this.

The Circulating Library, besides the usual assortment of novels, &c. contains as select a collection of valuable books as may be found in many of greater extent, and much more noted, at other water-drinking places. Mr. Harward the proprietor, who keeps a very large shop in Gloucester, desirous to oblige his customers, takes care to furnish this library with every new publication worthy notice. The subscription 5s. for the season. He also lets out harpsichords, piano fortes, and other musical instruments, and provides persons to tune them.

A new theatre has lately been built here by Mr. Watfon; it is neatly fitted up, and in consequence of the expence he has been at, he has raised the prices.—Boxes 3s. Pit 2s. Gallery 1s.

That justly-admired actresses Mrs. Siddons, who now shines so conspicuous a luminary in the theatrical sphere, at the very particular desire of some friends, obligingly played here five nights the first season it was opened, in the characters of Portia, Calista, Mrs. Sullen, Belvidera, and Indiana.

Just

Just above the well is a farm-house, known by the name of Gallipot, to which parties are made for tea, syllabub, &c.

And at Presbury, about two miles from Cheltenham, Mr. Darke has laid out a pleasure-garden, and built a summer-house and grotto for breakfast, dinner, or tea-drinking parties. These, with excursions to Gloucester, Malvern, Oakley Wood, &c. form the amusements during a course of drinking the Cheltenham water.

There are two sedan chairs at Cheltenham, the owners of which, from the little use that is made of them, will not carry any fare under a shilling.

A coffee-house and some good boarding-houses are much wanted in the town, and would certainly answer to the establishments of them.

OF THE CHELTENHAM SPA, IT'S VIRTUES AND EFFECTS.

THIS valuable spring is at the distance of one third of a mile S. from the church, rising out of a mixed loamy and sandy soil, the same on which the town stands, and for ten miles round it; though the whole scite is elevated and dry, yet it is singularly fertile, affording plentifully whatever is necessary for the accommodation of the inhabitants, and those who frequent it.

Such a situation cannot but contribute greatly towards the good effects of the water; for the air we breathe is not always the object of our choice; besides which, it may be corrupted or corrected by numberless causes.

That which is acknowledged to be best for the health is the most serene, consequently replete with vital spirits. Such a soil then as the above, which absorbs humidity, is most likely to be blest with this kind of air, because productive of but few, if any particles, which can infect the atmosphere. Perhaps also it is corrected by the effluvia which may arise from the mineral springs.

The sick, who come to Cheltenham, soon recover their appetite; this sensible effect is doubtless owing to the goodness and salubrity of the air; nothing being so beneficial to sick people as
exercise,

exercise, in a dry, serene, open air ; especially if continued till a slight perspiration ensues. The same taken in the house has not an equal tendency to the preservation of health ; for in the open air we continually breathe that, which reiterated inspiration has not deprived of its vital principle, a powerful support of life and health. How dangerous is it then for those, whether invalids or not, who, after walking till such a perspiration is begun, continue when the evening dews commence?* by which it is easily suppressed, and the consequence may be more pernicious than they who expose themselves to these damps are aware of.

This water owes its discovery to a flow spring,† which was observed to ooze out from a strong thick bluish clay or marle, which lies under the sandy soil, and after spreading itself a few yards upon the surface disappeared, leaving much of its salts behind. To feed on which, flocks of pigeons daily coming, induced Mr. Hetheridge, the then proprietor of the ground, to take more particular notice of it : When it was further remarked, that in hard frosty weather, when other springs were fast bound, this alone continued in its fluid state. Upon trial it was found to be cathartic. Others again say, that the virtues of this water were first

* As I am sorry to observe is too much the custom.

† The exact year I have not been able to learn, but from the information I have gathered from some of the oldest inhabitants, it was about 1715 or 1716.

shewn

shewn on a horse which grazed there, and by drinking at this place, and rolling himself in the grafs where the spring oozed out, was cured of a violent humour and other disorders he laboured under. Even now some gentlemen give it their horses that have any humours; they drink it very willingly, and usually receive benefit from it.

For some time after its discovery the well was open, and the people of the town and neighbourhood drank of it. But in the year 1718 it was sold to Mr. Mason, with the adjoining lands, then railed in, locked up, and a little shed thrown over it; and in consequence of some experiments made on the water by Dr. Baird of Gloucester, and Dr. Grevil of Worcester, its virtues became more generally known; and it was sold medically till the year 1721, when leased to Mr. Spencer, at 6*l.* per annum.

After the decease of Mr. Mason and his son, Capt. Henry Skillicorne, father of the present landlord, becoming proprietor of the spring and premises, in right of his wife, the daughter of Mr. Mason; in the summer of 1738, not only built the Old Room on the right hand, for the drinkers, with other necessary conveniences, but secured the spring from all extraneous matter; erected a square brick building, on four arches, as a dome over it, with a pump on the East side, rising in form of an obelisk. The well, in the centre of this dome, being about five or six feet below the surface, is close shut down with doors to exclude the freedom of the air. At the same time

time he laid out the paved court about it, formed the upper and lower walks, planted the trees, and was continually improving the natural beauties of the place, to render it worthy the very numerous respectable companies which at that period resorted to it; and increased in the year 1740, on the experiments made on it by Dr. Short about that time, mentioned in his treatise on waters; where he gives it the preference to all others of the same kind yet discovered in England; and says, that excepting the Stoke Water, it carries the greatest proportion of salt in the same volume.

Since which, Doctors Linden, Lucas, Russell, Rutty, and others, have examined it; by their several experiments, and its effect on many persons of various constitutions, in different distempers, it is found on evaporation to contain, in a gallon, eight drams of nitrous salt, with two drams of an alkaline earth. That it consists of a large quantity of nitre, to which it owes its purgative virtue; a light sulphur, which its foetid dejections manifest; and a volatile steel, discoverable by a transparent blue colour when mixed with an infusion of nut galls. It is not affected by alkaline spirits, but fomented with acids. Some other materials might perhaps be found in its composition, if more minutely examined and tortured; but the principles already mentioned, which are evident and incontestable, account for all its operations and effects; the others being of little efficacy, so that a discussion of them would be mere loss of time. And was any thing

E

still

still necessary to establish its reputation, nothing can more effectually answer this purpose, than the almost incredible cures which have been effected by it within these few years, that it has been more resorted to than ever; which must fix the standard of this excellent water, and justify the preference given it by Dr. Short. It having been proved, that when drunk on the spot, it is most efficacious in all bilious complaints, obstructions of the liver and spleen, obstructed perspiration, loss of appetite, bad digestion, and all disorders of the *primæ viæ*; a relaxed habit, whether from long residence in a hot climate, free living, use of mercurials, or any other cause; an habitual costiveness, and obstinate obstructions, in which last, when reduced by boiling, one third or one half the quantity, and taken warm, it will operate when most other medicines fail. In rheumatic, scrophulous, erysipelous, scorbutic, leprous cases, but especially in spermatic, urinary, and hemorrhoidal, and those tormenting pains of the hips and lumber muscles, which proceed from a lodgement of hot scorbutic salts; it is sovereign, and not to be equalled. It gives quiet nights in nephritic and gouty complaints, when not under the fit.

Some recommend it as most salutary in all inflammatory cases in whatever part; but they who have such complaints ought to act with great caution, and not without previous advice; as circumstances may every day occur to render it absolutely necessary.

Great

Great cures have also been done by this water in violent inflammations, and other disorders of the eyes, which must only be washed (by dabbing) at the spring, but not rubbed, or by putting some of the water in an eye cup, and applying it, using the water internally at the same time. Those of strong nerves and firm constitution bear it with high spirits, great pleasure, and profit; but it does not (says an author) at all suit with those of weak nerves, paralytic, hypochondriac, or hysterical disorders, or those who are subject to any kind of fits, cramps, or convulsions. In which I must beg leave to differ from him, and to assert from my own knowledge, that nervous and hysterical people may drink it with safety, and even receive great benefit, if they go on slowly, and take only a sufficient quantity to act as an alterative, not as a purgative; which was the case with a lady who for many years had been very nervous and hysterical, yet received great benefit from drinking it in this manner.

In addition to which, the opinion of a very learned and eminent physician will prove, that not only this, but all other mineral waters of the same kind, may be taken with success by people afflicted with nervous disorders, to whom he advises the use of them as follows:

“They who are obliged to have recourse to
 “mineral waters should be careful to use them
 “with that wisdom and discretion suitable to their
 “state of health; in which case, experience and
 “daily observation clearly demonstrate, that they
 E 2 “certainly

“ certainly cure all nervous disorders that do not
 “ depend on others, with which they are very
 “ often complicated ; and provided they who take
 “ them are not guilty of any irregularities to im-
 “ pede their operations. In nervous disorders
 “ particularly, digestion has the greatest influence,
 “ either to correct their acrimony, or to stop
 “ their ravages.

“ Now, as the effects produced by mineral waters
 “ (which act by the saline ferruginous particles,
 “ and other substances with which they are im-
 “ pregnated) are, to restore the nerves to their
 “ natural degree of tension, to animate and
 “ strengthen the stomach and intestines, to divide
 “ and dissolve glary viscid humours, and to give
 “ the blood its necessary cohesion ; to calm spasms,
 “ anxieties, pains, and to facilitate digestion ;
 “ What is not in such disorders to be ex-
 “ pected from the use of this water ? For though
 “ such patients, from the too great sensibility of
 “ the nerves, cannot always bear the most leni-
 “ ent purgatives, which at the same time that
 “ they carry off a part of the material cause,
 “ attack the nervous system, and increase its
 “ spasms. Yet such is the quality of the Chel-
 “ tenham water, that purging with it, is rarely,
 “ if ever, attended with any degree of dejection ;
 “ for while the salts dissolved in the water purge,
 “ the mineral spirit, charged with iron, warms
 “ and invigorates the whole frame : A quality
 “ which is equally common to the Scarborough
 “ and all other waters of the neutral purging
 “ chalybeate

“ chalybeate clafs. And fhould the fudden cold
 “ impreffion caufe a fpafmodic conffriktion of the
 “ ftomach, confequently reaching, fwelling, wind,
 “ and vertigos, occafioned by the blood being
 “ carried with too much violence to the head :
 “ the fick may prevent thefe accidents by drink-
 “ ing it at firft in fmall quantities, and flowly,
 “ with a few drops of tincture of cardamoms ;
 “ or by having the chill taken off, keeping them-
 “ felves warm, and walking moderately after ;
 “ leaving a fufficient interval from twenty to
 “ twenty-five minutes, or even half an hour be-
 “ tween each glafs ; after which, thofe who do
 “ not take any drops in the water may, by
 “ taking fome comfits of annifeed, carraway
 “ feed, the leffer cardamom, pepper-mint, &c.
 “ or a little orange peel, equally prevent the
 “ above effects, and occafion it the more eafily to
 “ pafs off.”

However, it certainly is advifeable for all thofe
 who wifh to reap the full benefit of a courfe of
 this, as well as all other mineral waters, to con-
sult occasionally with fome of the faculty on the
fpot, who are fully acquainted with their nature
 and properties. Few places of public refort, for
 this purpofe, are more happily furnifhed with fuch
 an aid than Cheltenham ; having three very able
 apothecaries, Mr. Hinde, Mr. Clarke, and Mr.
 Hooper, who constantly refide there ; befides the
 additional advice, which may in cafes of neceffity
 be had, of Dr. Smith, profeflor of geometry in the
 univerfity of Oxford, whofe great abilities as a

E 3
physician

physician are well known, and who makes this his summer's residence.

Doctor Lucas, in his treatise on waters, says, "Scarborough medicated waters appear, by the testimonies of those who have made experiments at the springs, to be impregnated upon the same principle with the Cheltenham;" yet this last has been of service to those who had drank the former with little or no effect.

The above writer also observes, that he had seen old men drink Cheltenham water by the quart, without number, or experiencing any ill effect from so strange a practice, which they had accustomed themselves to on certain days and holidays, for upwards of thirty years, without having any disorder, but because they thought it wholesome to cleanse their bodies; therefore observed no rule, but to drink it till the water passed clean through them. This is also done by the peasantry about the German Spa, who on such days drink large quantities of that water, from the same motive, and with equal success.

This water would certainly be of great service to stop the progress of an incipient decline,* and even

* Which too often originates I fear from that scorbutic habit so inherent to an English constitution; which, by not being sufficiently cloathed in this climate, the use of improper food, drinking cold liquors when the blood is inflamed by dancing or any other violent exercise, (the whole arising from the too general opinion among young people, *that nothing can hurt them*) is frequently

even in a more advanced state of it, if applied to in due time, might frequently prevent what the unhappy patient, especially among those of the fair sex, is afterwards obliged to fly to the Bristol Hotwell for, and that at so late a period as too often prevents that valuable water having its desired effect. While this, by purging the habit, helps digestion, quickens the circulation, and promotes what is so much wanted in this disorder, (as well as in all scorbutic habits) regular perspiration, whence the blood is freed from its impurities, by being enabled to throw them out; which would be still more effectually accomplished in this as in most other cases, if the warm bath were made use of during the drinking of them, or indeed once or twice previous to beginning them;

quently thrown on the nobler parts, and might be prevented by a little attention to that serious maxim—*principiis obsta*, withstand beginnings; highly worthy notice in a moral as well as physical sense.

What is also very prejudicial to young people, and lays the grounds for many disorders in a more advanced age, if it does not prove fatal before, is the common idea of parents, that children should be brought up hardy, without considering whether they themselves are naturally of a healthy robust constitution; otherwise the endeavouring to use children of a delicate frame to bear cold, &c. is as unnatural as it would be in a farmer to put a colt of the high-bred racing kind into his team, merely because he is a horse. Such an erroneous mode of proceeding may be productive of great mischief, and is somewhat similar to the man who desirous to accustom his horse to live without eating,—at the moment he imagined the point was accomplished the poor animal died.

on

on the necessity of using which, during a course of mineral water drinking. [See page 45.] Some persons forbear drinking the water if they have a slight cold, but in this they err; for what can be more beneficial in such a disorder, than by a moderate use of it, to keep the body gently open, and promote perspiration and expectoration; indeed the major part do not let this impede their course.

*Quantity
to drink*

It is not possible to lay down a rule for what quantity ought to be taken by people of different constitutions, or a length of time for a course of these waters; some can only bear two or three glasses in a morning, while others drink three or four, and even so far as seven or eight half pints before breakfast.

As to the time of drinking them, some stay only a fortnight or three weeks, but the usual stay is from a month to five or six weeks, though some have taken them for ten weeks; all which proves still more how necessary it is to consult occasionally with some of the faculty on the spot. In the mean time, the following general heads may be observed, in addition to what has been said: To begin moderately, by taking a half pint glass going to bed, it having the peculiar quality of lying all night in the body without disturbing it, or impeding rest, but goes off the next morning with great facility, especially if the first glass drunk at the well has the chill taken off for a few days, till the stomach becomes accustomed to it; if a small quantity on the first morning should not have the desired effect, as may sometimes be the case

case before the foulness of the passages is removed, the next morning half an ounce of the salts extracted from the Spa may be taken, dissolved in a small glass of the water, drinking one or two small glasses with the chill off at proper distances after it; by which means the body will be so prepared, that the quantity may be gradually increased, till its operation as a cathartic is found to have the desired effect.

They who intend to remain at the spring about five or six weeks, generally suspend drinking the water for a few days after the first fortnight; and it cannot but be proper for every one, that as they begin slowly, so before their leaving the place they should gradually diminish the quantity, so as not to miss the use of it on going away. They would also do well to take some bottles of the water with them to leave it off by degrees.

The proper season for going through a course of any such waters must be in the summer months, though a dose or two may be taken at any time.

Dr. Lucas speaks thus of warm bathing, "But the most material, the most effectual and universal preparation, for a course of any spirituous and ferruginous waters, is warm bathing. The emptying and cleansing the first passages are not sufficient. If there be a rigidity of the fibres, an induration of the glands, a foulness, constriction, or obstruction of the pores of the skin, all should be mollified and relaxed; every passage as far opened, every tumor or obstruction

Warm
Bathing
recommended

“ tion as far softened, and every pore as clean,
 “ open, and free, as they may be rendered by the
 “ repeated application of a warm universal Bath,
 “ with friction ; and sometimes, in some cases,
 “ sweating : And in a great variety of obstruc-
 “ tions, hepatic, splenetic, mesenteric, and ute-
 “ rine, the ferruginous waters are not only
 “ greatly seconded and assisted in their operation,
 “ by interposing warm bathing during the course,
 “ but in many cases, where they rather aggravate
 “ than assuage the symptoms, warm bathing will
 “ not only render them tolerable, but more safe
 “ and effectual.”

My other Author says, “ Warm baths, which
 “ begin by cleansing the body, open the pores,
 “ remove small obstructions which choak the ex-
 “ cretory vessels, soften the fibres of the skin,
 “ calm, refresh, and supple it, increase and facili-
 “ tate perspiration, and are very salutary in all
 “ obstinate head-aches, vertigoes, and rheuma-
 “ tisms, proceeding from a stoppage of perspira-
 “ tion or a cold cause ; and preserve the body
 “ from several disorders, especially those which
 “ attack the skin ; but care should be taken not
 “ to use them too frequently, or continue them
 “ too long.”

Speaking of cold baths, he says, “ The use of
 “ cold baths is not exempt from danger, and pru-
 “ dence requires us to use them with discretion :
 “ In general they are improper for such persons
 “ who are attacked with obstructions, weakness
 “ of the breast, or have any parts in suppuration,
 “ &c.

“ &c. and those of a timid disposition, the shock
 “ being too great, and the apprehension of it
 “ entirely counteracting the good effects which
 “ might be expected from it, and may be pro-
 “ ductive of great mischief; which ought also to
 “ be attended to in sea bathing.”

A still stronger proof of the necessity of warm bathing is, that notwithstanding the well-known and long experienced efficacy of the waters of the German Spa, it has been thought necessary, besides the common hot and cold baths, within these few years, to build baths at the Tonnelet, about two miles from Spa, where there is every convenience for hot and cold bathing in the mineral water; and patients who intend going through a course of these waters, are usually ordered previously to pass some time at the baths of Aix-la-Chapelle, or at Chaudfontaine, in order to prepare themselves for it. The Cheltenham water is recommended as an excellent preparative to drink that of Bath; and they who come from that place with an intention to drink it as such, would be more likely to benefit by its salutary properties, if before their coming they would take two or three (Bains de Santè) baths moderately warm, merely for health, to cleanse the skin, being careful however to take a gentle dose of Cheltenham salts, or of some other opening medicine, as their physician thinks best suited to their constitution, before such bathing.

Let not those who are of opinion, that drinking the bottled water at a distance is equally efficacious,

cacious, deceive themselves. That it has great powers, even in that state, is not to be doubted, but its operation on the spot will be much more speedy and satisfactory; independent of the change of air and scene, the disengaging the mind from business, &c. all which concur to facilitate the desired effect, and are absolutely necessary to obtain it. All I have now to add on this subject is, that notwithstanding the very great virtues of this water, it would be the highest presumption to advance that it is infallible in its operation and effects. I have known but very few, if any, who did not reap very great benefit from the use of it, and they who have steadiness to persevere in it, and are careful not to thwart it by any irregularities, will, I make no doubt, be persuaded of the truth of what I have here asserted.

Of the RIDES near CHELTENHAM.

THE most common ride is in the Marsh at the back of the town, a mile round, with a pleasant view of the neighbouring hills.

To Tewkesbury.* [Of Tewkesbury see the account.]

To

* On this road, at Pips Elm Turnpike, 4 miles from Cheltenham, turn off to the left to a field in Boddington manor farm, in which is a remarkable large oak, said to be 18 yards in circumference.

Bod

To the Seven springs,* or source of the Thames on the London road, and home by Dowdswell or Sandiwell.

By Hewlets to Sandiwell.†

F

To

Bod in the British signifies a mansion; and Bodington, a capital house, or mansion in the town upon the water.

N. B. It is upon the Chelt.

In this parish of Bodington, says Leland, “ was a fair manor place, and a park, which is now a farm, and the manor-house occupied by the farmer.

In the hamlet of Barrow in this parish, is a little sugar-loaf hill, which form its resemblance to a tumulus, gave name to the hamlet. From the top of this hill, in a clear day, is a distinct view of 36 parish churches; which, however apparently improbable, is affirmed to be strictly true, by a gentleman who lives in the parish.

* The seven wells or springs are three miles and half from Cheltenham, in the parish of Coberley or Cubberley; from the different hills in this and the adjacent parishes the views are most extensive and variegated. These springs form the Churn, and are certainly the highest source of the water of the great river Thames, into which it falls above Cricklade, at the same place with the Isis; this last only nine and half miles from its source, but the Churn twenty miles.

† Sandiwell in the parish of Dowdswell, about three miles and half from Cheltenham, is the seat of Mrs. Tracy, relict of Thomas Tracy, of Stanway, esq; who purchased it with the lordship of the manor of Whittington, of the Earl of Hertford.

He

To Whittington and Syrefort,* or from Sandiwell to Kilkenny, to the L. to Andover's Ford, R. Frog-mill, two miles.

† To Prestbury, *Cleeve, †Postlip, *Winchcombe, and Sudley, or to Cleeve-hill by Hewlets.
To

He was descended from John the third Viscount Tracy, to whose youngest son Ferdinando, Sir John Tracy, the 5th and last Baronet of Stanway, 1677, left that manor which that branch of the family had been in possession of many years.

Mrs. Tracy has caused a very elegant monument of fine marble to be placed in the parish church of Whittington, in memory of her said husband, (who was a representative of the county of Gloucester in two parliaments) and their son Dodwell Tracy, named after his mother's family, she being the daughter of the late Sir William Dodwell.

* Whittington is five miles from Cheltenham; the river Coln, a very pretty trout stream, rises in this parish, whence it runs to Fairford, five miles from which place it falls into the Thames, seven miles below Cricklade, and is the fourth river that falls into it from this county. The next is the Lech or Leach, which rises in the parish of Hamnett, and running to North-Leach, continues its course to Lechlade, where it joins the Thames, which at this place is navigable for large barges. It is called Lech from the petrifying quality of the water, which incrusts wood and other substances in its course, with stony matter. Lech in the British signifies a stone.

† Cleeve-hill, called also Cleeve-cloud, are visible the remains of a large double intrenchment, called the camps; extending 350 yards along the summit of the rock, in the form of a crescent, and inaccessible on every side
but

To Widcombe.*

F 2

To

but the front. The views from this place, in a clear day, are past description; the ascent from the foot of Cleeve-Cloud to the top of the eminence being 630 feet perpendicular. It is in the parish of Bishop's Cleeve.

At Postlip† is one of the most considerable paper manufactures in the kingdom, belonging to Mr. Durham.

At Winchcombe* was a monastery, built by Cenolf, 13th King of the Mercians, and in 795 8th Monarch; in 798 he conquered Kent, and gave that kingdom to Cudred; and on the dedication of his monastery this year, led the captive prince Pren to the altar, and released him without ransom or intreaty. He died in 819, and was buried at Winchcombe.

The present parish church, which is a fine old building, was erected by the parishioners, with some assistance from Ralph Lord Boteler, Baron of Sudley, in the reign of Henry VI.

Tobacco was first planted in England in this parish, and yielded a considerable produce and profit to the inhabitants, till 1660, 1st Charles II. when an act passed for prohibiting the cultivation of it, either in England or Ireland: At the same time an act was passed for the erecting a post-office, and another to prohibit the exportation of wool and fuller's earth.

The Author of the Cheltenham Guide says, "Tobacco was originally brought into England by Sir John Hawkins, in 1565, but Sir J. H. went to America in 1595, with Sir Francis Drake, and both died in the expedition. Tobacco was not known in England till 1586, 28th Elizabeth, when a fleet under the command of Sir Francis Drake, and the Earl of Carlisle general of the land forces, after having in 1585 taken St. Jago, one of

To Lechampton-hill.

Cheltenham

of the Cape de Verd islands, and St. Domingo or Hispaniola; in 1586 took Carthagená, and burnt St. Antonio, and St. Helena in Florida; but being dispersed by a storm, part of them keeping on their course, along a desolate coast, lighted upon some Englishmen, who had planted themselves in Virginia, so named in honor of their virgin Queen Elizabeth, having been carried over thither for a colony, in April 1584, by Sir Walter Raleigh; though the first permanent colony was not established till 1616. Ralph Lane, one of the above, came over with Sir Francis, and was the first who brought tobacco into England. Which had been discovered by the Spaniards in Tabaco, a province of Yucatan, in North America in 1540, and was introduced into France by Nicot, Ambassador from Francis II. to Portugal, 1560. Others say, tobacco was so named from Tobago, one of the Caribbee Islands, where it grows plentifully;—by the French it was first called Nicotiana.

Sir Francis Drake, at the same time, first brought potatoes into England.

The year 1585 was famous for the discovery of a way to the East Indies by Sanderfon; and an attempt by John Davis, to find out a shorter passage to them, Northward of America, in which, though he failed of success, he discovered the Straits, (from the North Sea into Baffins Bay, between St. James's Island, near the North Main, and Groenland) since called by his name. He undertook the expedition with two ships, fitted out at the charge of William Sanderfon, a globe-maker, and some other Londoners. This discovery had been attempted in 1576 by Martin Frobisher, at the Queen's charge; he made two more voyages for the same purpose, all equally unsuccessful as to the main object.

In 1586 Thomas Cavendish, a Knight of St. John of Jerusalem, (younger brother to Sir William Cavendish,

Cheltenham through Prestbury to Southam three miles.*

F 3

There

dish, ancestor of the Duke of Devonshire, who built Chatsworth-house) sailed from Plymouth the 21st of July, and performed a voyage round the world, entering at the Streights of Magellan, and returned by the Cape of Good Hope to Plymouth, Sept. 9, 1588; which voyage had been first made by Sir Francis Drake, from 13th December, 1577, to November 3, 1580, when Queen Elizabeth dined on board his ship, and ordered it to be drawn up in a little creek near Deptford, and certain inscriptions to be set up in memory of the voyage.

In 1587 Sir Francis Drake having taken a rich East-India Carrack, called the St. Phillip, the English fully understanding by the merchant's papers found on board the rich value of the India merchandizes, and the manner of trading to the Eastern world, established a company of East-India merchants.

In 1591 George Riman, and James Lancaster, made a voyage to the East-Indies, and had the good fortune to double the Cape of Good Hope; which had been discovered in 1484; and the East-Indies by the Portuguese, in 1487.

In 1600 Queen Elizabeth established the East-India company, and endowed it with large privileges for fifteen years; and the above James Lancaster, who, in 1594, had taken Fernambuc in Brasil, was the first that was sent by the company to the East-Indies with 4 ships, their stock then consisting of 72000*l*.

At the expiration of the Letters Patent granted by Queen Elizabeth, King James I. enlarged the company's privileges, and gave them a charter, whereby he incorporated them for ever. Their success was so great, that in 1683 India Stock sold from 360 to 500 per cent. after which it sustained such losses as to be scarce able to sup-
po

There is a private carriage road from the Marsh to Bishop's Cleeve, from Cheltenham to Swindon,

port itself. And in 1698 a new company was established; but, in 1702 the two were united, and have ever since been stiled the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East-Indies; they had then forty ships, and sent one million sterling annually to the East-Indies.

In 1579 Queen Elizabeth procured a grant from the Turkish Sultan, Amurath Cam, upon a treaty between William Harbourn, an Englishman, and Mustapha Beg, a Turkish Bassa, for free trade of the English merchants, to his dominions, which was the rise of the company of Turkey Merchants.

The Muscovy or Russia Company, which had been established in 1555, received a confirmation of their grants by Ambassadors sent in 1567, from John Basilewitz, grand Duke of Muscovy, to Queen Elizabeth; Anthony Jenkinson, who returned with the Ambassadors, made a long stay in the country, took a map of Russia, and was the first Englishman who ventured through the Caspian Sea, into the country of the Bactrians. In 1569 they had further grants of exemption from all customs, with leave to vend their manufactures through the whole Russian dominions, and to transport them into Persia and Media by the Caspian Sea; the merchants of other nations being not permitted to trade beyond Moscow. Sir Thomas Randolph was the Ambassador who obtained these privileges, by his good management of the Czar: But the war between the Turks and the Persians, and the frequent robberies committed by the Barbarians, prevented this trade being pursued at that time with the success it otherwise might have been.

Trade flourished so much in this reign, that in 1567 Sir Thomas Gresham built the exchange, to which, in 1571,

Swindon, the Hide, Prestbury Park, and home by Prestbury, (but this only in good weather) besides many others equally pleasant.

Sudley,

1571, Queen Elizabeth, on coming to see it, gave the title of royal, which was proclaimed by a Herald and sound of Trumpet. He also founded Gresham College, London. He died 21st November, 1579, and was buried in St. Hellen's, Bishopgate-street.

The Italian method of book-keeping was first published in England in 1569.

In 1582 Peter Morris, a Dutchman, invented an engine and pipes for conveying the Thames water for the use of the city of London.

Sudley,* this was successively the place of residence of great persons from very early ages; it appears by Doomsday to have been before the Conquest, the property of Ralph de Medantine, or de Maunt. Earl of Hereford, son of Walter de Medantine, who married Goda, daughter of King Ethelred II. He was also Lord of the manor of Todington, from whom, by intermarriage of his grandson John de Sudley, with Grace, daughter of Henry de Traci, (of a Norman family that came over with William the Conqueror) Lord of the manor of Barnstaple, is descended the present Lord Viscount Tracy. William II. son of the above John de Sudley, having taken his mother's family name, and had with it this manor.

Harold, son of Ralph, was Lord of Sudley, and his successors took the name de Sudley, or Sudely.

John de Sudely had summons 28th Edward I. to 13th of Edward II. and died without issue 10th Edward III.

1441, 20th Henry VI. Ralph Botiller or Boteler, Lord Treasurer of England, was created Baron of Sudley,
and

Sudley,* so called, because situated to the South of Winchcombe.

About

and rebuilt the castle; (first built in the reign of King Stephen) which he is said to have been enabled to do from the ransom of a French Admiral he captured when high Admiral of the British fleet; in the reign of Edward IV. he was obliged to sell it to the crown.

First Henry VII. 1485, it was granted to Jasper Duke of Bedford, the King's uncle.

First Edward VI. 1527, Thomas Lord Seymour, (brother to the Protector, Edward I. Duke of Somerset, and to the Lady Jane Seymour the King's mother) was created Lord Seymour of Sudely; he married Lady Catherine Parr, widow of King Henry VIII. who died here in child-bed of a daughter, Sept. 5, 1548, and was buried with great funeral pomp, in the chapel of Sudley Castle. He then made his suit to the Princess (afterwards Queen) Elizabeth, but without success, and being attainted, was, on the 20th March, 1550, 3d Edward VI. beheaded.

Fifth of the same reign, the manor of Sudley was granted to William Parr, Marquis of Northampton, brother to Lady Catherine Parr. He was also attainted first Queen Mary, 1553, and the same year the manor and castle were granted to Sir John Bruges, or Brydges, (ancestor to the Duke of Chandos) created Lord Chandos of Sudley April 8, 1554, in whose family it continued till George the sixth Lord marrying Jane daughter of John Earl Rivers, he having no male issue, gave the manor of Sudley to his said wife Jane; who on his death married George Pitt, esq; of Stratfieldsea in Hampshire, ancestor to the present Lord Rivers, to whom the manor and castle belong.

The situation is delightful, and though the road between Postlip and Winchcombe is very bad, (impassable for

About two miles N. E. Winchcombe are the remains of Hales Abbey, erected in 1246 by Richard

for carriages in its present state) yet here is enough to make ample amends for the trouble of getting to it.

† He was second son of King John, who created him Earl of Cornwall, and took for his second wife Sencia daughter of Raimond, Earl of Provence, sister to Eleanor, his brother Henry III's Queen.

Their marriage feast was kept in Westminster-Hall, and 30000 dishes of meat were served up to the table. She died in 1261; he in 1272; and their son Edmond, Earl of Cornwall, in 1300, and were all buried here. It was a mitred Abbey for Monks of the Cistercian order, twenty of whom he brought hither from Beaulieu in Hampshire; and the Abbots of this house, and of Hales Owen in Shropshire, were usually summoned together.

The manor and estate are now the property of the Right Honourable Thomas Charles Lord Viscount Tracy, who is also Lord of the manor of Todington, the family residence, (which manor came to it as is expressed in the account of Sudely Castle) and is an uncommon instance of an estate descending for upwards of seven hundred years, in the male line, in an uninterrupted succession.

There is a bridle road to Todington by Cleeve-Hill, but the carriage road is by Tewkesbury.

Widcombe is seven miles from Cheltenham, and six from Gloucester. From a vista upon the hill, not a mile from the house of Howe Hicks, esq; which stands in the centre of the valley, is a fine bird's eye view of the adjacent vale and the river Severn. To the left are seen part of the Forest of Dean, and the Conic Mountain near Abergavenny, in Monmouthshire. In front the Blue-Hills of Malvern, in Worcestershire, with the Welch Mountains,

Richard Earl of Cornwall,† King of the Romans, in consequence of a vow which he had made at sea in an hour of great danger.

Lechampton†

Mountains, at a great distance behind them : And to the right is a view of Tewkesbury, and of the city of Worcester, near thirty miles distant.

Howe Hicks, esq; the Lord of the manor, is descended from Sir Baptift Hicks.

Southam* is a large tithing, in the parish of Cleeve, wherein Thomas Baghot Delabere, esq; who is Lord of the manor, has a seat and a very fine estate. The house is one of the greatest curiosities in the county; it is a low building, in the stile of the age of Henry IV. The ancestor of this family Richard Dalabar, came into England with King William the Conqueror; and Sir Richard Dalabar, fifth in descent from the above, being present at the battle of Cressy. 20th Edward III. 1347, acquired great honour by rescuing Edward the Black Prince when in imminent danger, and was by him presented with the present crest to the family arms, which is five Ostrich Feathers issuing from a Ducal Coronet.

‡ On the declivity of the hill is the mansion of the ancient and respectable family of the Norwoods of Kent, who became possessed of the manor of Lechampton about 1500, by marriage with the daughter and coheiress of John Giffard.

Henry Norwood, esq; is the present Lord of the manor, which was held by grand Serjeanty of the King, by performing the service of steward at the great festivals of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, as appears by a record 23d Edward I. and by their pedigree, the family of the Norwoods have a right to quarter the several coats of arms of Tregoz, Wantham, Badlesmere, Grandison, Hert, Gralle, Elton, and Giffard.

Part

Lechampton† lies about three miles South of Cheltenham; the hill affords a very interesting prospect.

Part of the tithes in Lechampton formerly belonging to the Nunnery of Usk in Monmouthshire; was, 22d Elizabeth granted to John Fernham, which tithes now belong to the Impropiator of Cheltenham.

THE DIVISIONS OF THE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

IT is naturally divided into three parts : The Cotefwold country separated from the Vale by the hills : This Vale, from the Forest of Dean by the River Severn : And again into four political divisions, containing twenty-eight hundreds.

When the Cotefwold Hills are Of the COTESWOLD.

Including all the high country on the S. E. side of the range of hills which divide the county.

It is a noble champaign country, the residence of many nobility and gentry, and abounds in verdant plains, downs, corn fields, parks, woods, and little vallies, well supplied with springs and rivulets, and enjoys a fine healthy air ; which however, in the highest and more exposed parts has been thought too thin and cold for persons of tender and delicate constitutions.* It was anciently over run with woods, whence it may have obtained

* The Author of the Cheltenham Guide says, "Such is the striking difference between the air of the Cotefwold and that of the Vale ; that, of the former it has been commonly observed, that eight months in the year are winter. and the other four too cold for summer ;
whereas,

obtained its double name, Coed in the British, and Woold in the Saxon language, both signifying wood; and it seems probable, that those places that have cot or cotes in their composition, are derived from the said British word, most of their situations being in woody countries.

Camden says, "it takes its name from the hills and sheep cotes, for mountains and hills the English men in old times termed woulds; upon which account the ancient glossary interprets the Alps of Italy, the woulds of Italy."

Mr. Richard Bishop has within these fifty years, by bringing the grass seeds, turnips, and clover into use, taught the Cotswold farmers (who, till that time, used to send their sheep and cattle to winter in the vale for want of fodder) to become an opulent people, and keep more than double the live stock they were used to do upon their own lands throughout the year; and while they feed and fatten, dung and fertilize the soil, which in-

whereas, in the Vale eight months are summer; and the remaining four too warm for an English winter."

The learned historian; from whom he gained this information, seems to have been led into this misrepresentation by affecting a perfectly contrasted mode of expression; the account being greatly exaggerated, tho' the difference be considerable.

Birdlip and Crickley-Hills are nearly of the same height, the top of the first being about 1350 feet above the water of the Severn at Gloucester, and on a level with a great part of the Cotswold country.

fallibly secures a good succeeding crop of corn ; so that under favourable circumstances, and judicious management, the produce of an acre will, in this country, sometimes equal that of a like quantity of land in the vale, where the rents are double and treble the price, and the land will not admit of proportionable improvements.

The farmers pen their sheep upon the land universally, besides which, they use no kind of manure, except that of the yard or stables. The farms here are from 100l. to 5 or 600l. per ann. the price of labour 10d. a day in winter, 1s. in spring, 1s. 6d. in grass mowing, and 1s. 8d. or 2s. for about five weeks at corn-harvest.

Camden, and many others, take notice of the wool of this country for its whiteness and fineness ; but however it may have been formerly, it is become coarser since the improvement of the breed, by introducing the Leicester rams,* esteemed the stoutest in the kingdom, and bear prodigious fleeces, the hair of which is coarse and long ; the longest sort of it is combed for worsted stuffs ; the short is wrought up in cloth for the army, East-India Company, and other coarse goods.

On the Cotswold is a customary meeting at Whitsuntide, vulgarly called an Ale, or Whitsun

* Sometimes brought here in little carriages made for that purpose ; 40l. has been paid for one of them for a season only.

Ale,* resorted to by numbers of young people. Two persons are chosen previous to the meeting to be Lord and Lady of the Ale or Yule, who dress as suitably as they can to those characters: A large barn or other building is fitted up with seats, &c. for the Lord's Hall. Here they assemble to dance and regale in the best manner their circumstances and the place will afford, and each man treats his girl with a ribband or favour.

The Lord and Lady, attended by the Steward, Sword, Purse, and Mace Bearer, with their several badges of office, honour the hall with their presence; they have likewise in their suit a page or train-bearer, and a jester, dressed in a party-coloured jacket. The Lord's music, consisting of a tabour and pipe, is employed to conduct the dance.

Companies of these morrice dancers,† attended by the jester, and tabor and pipe, go about the

G 2

country.

* Perhaps the true word is Yule; for, in the time of Druidism, the feast of Yule, or the Grove, was celebrated in the months of May and December. In the North of England, where the custom is still kept up, Christmas is called Christmas Yule, the Christmas Gambols, Yule Games, and the Christmas Block, the Yule Log. This was to illuminate the house, and turn the night into day, and used as an emblem of the return of the sun, and the lengthening of the days, or perhaps to give light all night, as they had not any candles. Tallow candles first began to be used in England anno 1290, and were so great a luxury, that splinters of wood were used for light. No idea of wax candles in 1300.

† A corruption from Moresque.

country on Monday and Tuesday in Whitsun week, and collect a sum towards defraying the expences of the Yule.

All the figures of the Lord, &c. of the Yule, handsomely represented in basso relievo, stand in the north wall of the nave of Cirencester church, which vouches for the antiquity of the custom; and as on any of these occasions they erect a May Pole, it is a sign that it had its rise in druidism.

The

In the reign of King James the First, eight old men, all living in one manor, (in this county) whose ages put together made 800 years, danced a Morrice Dance.

And Sir William Temple says, "Lord Leicester had a pamphlet in his possession, written by a gentleman in Herefordshire; where mention was made of a set of Morrice Dancers, who went about that country, (in King James's reign) composed of ten men, who danced, a Maid Marian, and a tabor and pipe; and that the twelve, one with another, made up 1200 years." It is not so much, says he, "that so many in one small county should live to that age, as that they should be in vigour and in humour to travel and to dance." To the above instances of longevity I will add the following: In the parish of St. Briavels, in the Forest Division of this county, consisting of about 760 inhabitants, of which only one in seventy-two is reckoned to die yearly, five persons died in the year 1767, whose ages put together amounted to 450 years; of these, Thomas Evans and Sarah his wife were two; they were born in the parish, and having lived in it seventy-seven years in the married state, died within nine days of each other; having often declared, that neither of them was ever blooded or had taken physic.

In

The mace is made of silk, finely plaited with ribbands on the top, and filled with spices and perfumes for such of the company to smell to as desire it.

Our ancestors held an anniversary assembly on May day; the column of the May (whence our May Pole) was the great standard of justice, in the Ey commons, or fields of May; here it was that the people, if they saw cause, deposed or punished their Governors, their Barons, their Kings; and the Judge's bough or wand, (which at this time is discontinued, and only faintly represented by a nosegay) as well as the staff or rod of authority in the civil or military (for it was the mace of civil power, and the truncheon of the field officers) took their rise from this custom.† A mayor, it is said, received his name from this May, in the sense of lawful power. The crown, a mark of dignity, and symbol of power, like

In Cosham, or Corsham, in Wiltshire, ten miles from Bath, on the Box road to Chippenham, a physician going to Bath some years ago, stopped at the Red Lion in this village, and being accosted by some aged beggars of both sexes, was curious to know how old they were; on which, one of them answered that he was above an hundred, and that another standing near him was seven score. The Doctor being a good deal surprised, the man added, that the last Christmas there was a Morrice Dance at a neighbouring gentleman's, where ten of those mendicants, whose ages put together amounted to above 1000 years, performed their parts with great agility.

† Hence doubtless the custom of the Judges having nosegays, and of their being presented to persons of rank on particular occasions.

the mace and sceptre, was also taken from the May, being representative of the garland or crown, which, when hung on the top of the May-pole, was the great signal for convening the people; the arches of which sprang from the circlet, and met together at the mound or round ball, being necessarily so formed to suspend it on the top of the pole; all which prove it is one of the most antient customs, that from the remotest ages, has been by representation from year to year perpetuated down to our days.

Mr. Robert Dover, who lived in the reign of King James I. instituted certain diversions on the Coteshwold, called after his name, which were annually exhibited about Willersey and Campden, half a mile from which, at a place called Dover's-hill, even at this time on Thursday in Whitsun week, there is something to be seen of them, tho' they are much declined for want of so good a patron as the institutor.

The VALE of GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

This vale lies chiefly on the S. E. of the river Severn, which gives life and spirit to the soil; for extent and fertility it cannot be exceeded, perhaps not equalled in the kingdom.

Sir Robert Atkyns says, " Many places in this county bear the name of vineyards, whence it has been concluded, that wine was formerly made
in

in those parts, but the vineyards were only apple orchards."

It is fully proved however, that William of Mansfield was seized of a vineyard in Basley; and about Chelford, in that parish are many warm and sheltered spots of a south aspect, extremely suitable to such a purpose. Doomsday Book is also sufficient to determine the point; where, in the account of Stone-house in this county, it is thus recorded: 'Ibi duo arpenz vinee;' nobody surely will contend, that vinea can here mean an apple orchard, or any thing else but a plantation of vines, of which there can be no doubt that there were formerly many in this county, and different Authors make mention of them. If there are no wines made now, it is not to be imputed, as by Camden, to the inhabitants rather than the indisposition of the climate, but because both the lands and the people are employed to better advantage.

The lands are divided into two levels, upper and lower. Commissions are occasionally held, and orders made for supporting the banks of the river, which in each level are repaired by those whose estates lie next them.

The particular places liable to inundations, consist according to an account given in, of about 12000 acres, each parish being rated at two-pence an acre to defray the expences of the court surveyor; though in the above account some have not given more than half, others two-thirds, of what is actually subject to floods.

In

In the reign of his late Majesty George II. another commission was issued for the preservation of lands lying further up the river above these levels, but nothing was ever done in consequence.

*The FOREST of DEAN.**

The face of the country here is remarkably uneven, full of little hills, with springs running between them, the soil is various, but much inclined

* This forest was formerly so considerable for timber, that (it is said) part of the instructions of the commanders of the Spanish Armada was to destroy it ; but it has of late years been greatly reduced by the many iron furnaces in and near it.

This armada, stiled by Pope Sixtus Quintus the Invincible, sailed from Lisbon on the 19th of May 1588, 30th Elizabeth, consisting of 134 ships, of which, only 53 returned to Spain ; and of 30,000 soldiers on board, above 13,500 were killed or taken prisoners, among whom many of the first rank ; in short, there was not a family of any note in Spain but lost a son, a brother, or other kinsman in this expedition. King Philip was so certain of being successful, that he engaged to hold the English crown as feudatory to the See of Rome ; in consequence of which he had the apostolical benediction, and the title of defender of the faith bestowed on him.

The chief of the English commanders by sea were, Charles Howard Lord Baron of Effingham, high admiral of England, Lord Henry Seymour, and Sir Francis Drake, vice-admiral ; Captains Hawkins, Frobisher, &c. On the 28th of July, this year, at two o'clock in the morning, fire ships were first made use of, eight being let drive, with wind and tide, into the midst of the Spanish fleet then at anchor near Calais.

to clay, proper for the growth of the oak, which flourishes exceedingly here, with plenty of beach, birch, holly, and other kinds of wood.

This forest obtained the name of Dean or Dene from the ancient market town of that name, lying within its bounds and perambulation, so called perhaps, from its remarkable low situation, being almost encompassed with high hills and woods; the word is of Saxon original, and signifies a dale, a valley, or woody place, whence our English word Den, a hole or cave in the earth.

Giraldus, and some others, gave this forest the name of Danubia, and Danica Sylva, or the Danes Wood, because they sheltered themselves here.

Sir Robert Atkyns, following Camden's opinion, says, "The Gauls and Romans heretofore used the word Arden for a Wood, whence, by rejecting the first syllable, the name of this forest might be derived; in justification of which, it may be observed, that the large forest near the German Spa, which extends many leagues, is called the Ardennes.

It appears by a survey made 17th Charles I. that the Forest of Dean contains within its perambulation 23521 acres of the King's waste, lying within the hundred of St. Briavels,† besides many other

† In the parish of St. Briavels, formerly called St. Brulais, seven miles from Chepstow, (the great road to which, and to Aust and New Passages from Ross, leads through

other manors, parishes, vills, and places to the amount of 20,000 acres, have been assarted or grubbed up, cleared, and made fit for tillage, taken out by purprestures, or inclosed, or more properly taken by incroachments, and granted away by the crown.

The whole forest, which is extraparochial, is divided into six walks, known by the respective Lodges built for the residence of so many keepers, each of which, besides a settled salary of 15*l.* per annum, paid out of the Exchequer, has an inclosure of ground for his further encouragement.

The names of the Lodges are,

1. The King's Lodge, oftner called the Speech-house, between Kinglo-hill and Daniel's Moor.

2. York Lodge, at the upper end of Lumbard's Marsh.

3. Worcester Lodge, upon Winsbury-hill.

4. Danby Lodge, upon the Old Bailey-hill near Lidney.

5. Herbert Lodge, upon Ruerdean-hill.

6. Latimer Lodge, upon Danemean-hill, not far from the Beacon.

through this place) is an annual custom on Whitsunday of distributing, after divine service, pieces of bread and cheese to the congregation; to defray the expence of which every householder in the parish pays a penny to the Churchwardens, and this is said to be for the liberty of cutting and taking the wood in Hudnolls.

The

The castle of St. Briavels stands in the Forest of Dean, and gives name to one of the hundreds in the forest division. The King, *jure coronæ*, is seized of this castle, which is extraparochial, and is said to have been built to curb the Welch, by Milo earl of Hereford, in the reign of Henry I. the ruins shew it to have been strong and of large extent, and was formerly of great consequence, having been the residence of men of eminence in the government, who exercised great power in the forest: What now remains of the castle serves as a prison for criminals offending against the vert and venison of the forest, and for such as are convicted at the Mine Law Court, and at the Court of Pleas.

To this castle belong a Constable* and several subordinate officers, all created by patent ;—a clerk, a messor, or itinerant officer, two serjeants, and a janitor, with fees annexed to each of their offices ; but of late there have been only a clerk, a bailiff, or messor and castle keeper, all appointed by the constable of the castle for the time being.

There are also four Verdurers of the forest, elected by the freeholders of the county, by virtue

* The first person I find mentioned as constable of the Castle and Warden of the Forest, is John de Mone-mouth, 18th King John. The present constable is the Earl of Berkeley, who is also Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum, Colonel of the Militia of the county of Gloucester, and of the cities and counties of Bristol and Gloucester, Keeper of the Deer and Woods in the Forest of Dean, and High Steward of Gloucester.

of the King's writ directed to the High Sheriff for that purpose; and in the time of King Canute their fee was yearly, of the King's allowance, two horses, one of which was saddled, one sword, five javelins, one spear, one shield, and 10l. in money.

The gaveller is an officer appointed by the constable of the castle: This officer receives, by way of perquisite or fee, a small sum of the miners, called the King's dues, and gives some directions concerning mining.

The first officer of this sort was in 1660. Mr. Rudder says, "He takes his name from Gavel, the Anglo-Saxon for tribute; but he may more likely derive it from the French word Gabelle, a custom; hence Gabeller or Gaveller, Gabelier meaning the receiver of such custom, or custom-house officer."

There are three courts, common to all forests.

1. The Court of Attachment, held once in forty days before the Verdurers, who receive the attachment *de viridi et venatione*, (vert and venison) taken by the rest of the officers, and inroll them for presentment at the next justice seat for punishment, this court not having the power to convict.

2. The Court of Swanimote, held before the Verdurers as Judges, thrice in the year. This court can both enquire and convict, but cannot give judgment. All attachments should be presented at the next swanimote, where the Freeholders,

holders, within the forest, are to appear to make inquest and juries.

These two courts used to be held at the Speech-house, which stands about the middle of the forest, but have been neglected for some time.

3. The Justice-Seat Court, which is the highest, cannot be kept oftner than every third year. It is held before the chief justice in Eyre, and has jurisdiction to enquire, hear, and determine all trespasses within the forest; and all claims of franchises, privileges, and liberties relative thereto; and before its being held, the regarkers must go through and visit the whole forest, in order to present all kinds of trespasses. Besides these three courts, the hundred of St. Briavels, being in the crown, retains the privileges of a court-leet, which is held at the castle, where there are also two other courts held, of peculiar natures: First, the Court of Record, held for the castle, the manor, and the hundred of St. Briavels, before the constable or his deputy, and the suitors of the manor, for trying all personal actions of whatever value, arising within the hundred, and levying fines of lands in the same. All processes run in the name of the constable, or his deputy.

The other is the Mine Law Court for trying all causes between the miners, &c. concerning the mines; it is to be held before the constable, as steward of the court, or his deputy, besides whom, none are to be present but the javeller, castle clerk, and free-miners, who must be na-

H

tives

tives of the hundred of St. Briavels, and have worked in some of the mines at least one year and a day. The parties and witnesses are sworn upon a bible, into which a piece of holly stick is put, and are obliged to wear the hoof or working cap on their heads during examination. Causes tried at this court are not determined by the forest laws, or by any written laws of the realm, but by such as are peculiar to itself. The miners execute the legislative power, and make new laws for their convenience as often as they see occasion.

The privileges of the forest are very extensive. The free miners claim a right by prescription of digging iron ore and coal in the forest, and of carrying their coal works, begun there, into the inclosed lands adjoining; also to cut timber out of the forest, necessary to carry on their works, as well in the lands of private persons as in the King's soil.

The FOUR POLITICAL DIVISIONS *of* *the* COUNTY.

1. Kiftsgate division, containing the eight hundreds of Kiftsgate, Slaughter, Tibbleston, Cleeve, Cheltenham, Derhurst, Tewkesbury, and Westminster; comprises the N. and N. E. parts adjoining to Worcestershire, Warwickshire, and Oxfordshire.

2. The Seven Hundred division, containing those of Cirencester, with Out-Torn and Minety, Britwells, Barrow, Bradley, Rapsgate, Bisley,
Longtree,

Longtree, and Witston; lies S. S. W. of the former, with Oxfordshire and part of Berkshire on the E. and Wiltshire on the S. S. E.

3. Berkeley division, containing the seven hundreds of Berkeley, Thornbury, Pucklechurch, Langley and Swineshead, King's Barton, Henbury, and Grumbald's Ash, extends from the Seven Hundred division to the extremity of the county towards Wiltshire and Somersetshire, with the Severn on the N. W.

4. The Forest division, containing the six hundreds of St. Briavels, Blidflow, Westbury, Botloe, Dutchy of Lancaster, Dudston, and King's Barton, takes in all that part of the county which lies on the N. W. of the Severn, and that part of the hundred of Dudston and King's Barton situated on the other side of that river. When this distribution was made is not known; but the most ancient divisions of counties into hundreds and tythings was by King Alfred; of which, with some other material occurrences in the English history during his reign, an account will be hereafter given.

There was formerly a custom called Waffail-
ing, or going from house to house at Christmas
or New-Year's Eve, with a bowl* filled with
H 2 toast

* This was called a Waffail Bowl, derived from the Anglo-Saxon, signifying to be in health. The bowl was carried by young women, who accepted little presents from the houses they stopped at. Formerly, on
New

toast and ale or cyder, but is now grown much out of use in this county.

There are twenty-eight towns in the county of Gloucester where markets are actually held.

Berkeley	- -	on Tuesday
Bisley	- - -	Thursday
Camden	- -	Wednesday
Cheltenham	-	Thursday
Cirencester	- -	Monday and Friday
Coleford	- -	Friday
Dean	- - -	Monday
Dursley	- -	Thursday
Fairford	- - -	Thursday
Gloucester	- -	Wednesday and Saturday
Hampton	- -	Tuesday
Horsley	- - -	Saturday
Leachlade	- -	Tuesday
Marshfield	- -	Tuesday
Newent	- -	Friday
Newnham	- -	Friday
Northleach	- -	Wednesday
Painswick	- -	Tuesday
Stanley St. Leonards		Saturday
Sodbury	- -	Thursday
Stow	- - -	Thursday

New-Year's Eve, our hardy ancestors used to assemble round the glowing hearth with their chearful neighbours, and in the spicy Waffell Bowl drown every former animosity:—An example worthy modern imitation. Waffell was the word, and Waffell every guest returned as he took the circling goblet from his friend, whilst song and civil mirth brought in the infant year.

Stroud

Stroud	- -	on Friday
Tetbury	- -	Wednesday
Tewkesbury	-	Wednesday and Saturday
Thornbury	- -	Saturday
Wickwar	- -	Monday
Winchcombe	-	Saturday
Wotton-Underedge		Friday

Of the RIVERS of GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The principal rivers are but four: The Severn, the Isis or Thames, the First Avon, the Second or Bristol Avon, which receive all the others that either rise in the county or run through it; to which I shall add the Churn, as being doubtless the source of the Thames.

The Severn rises out of Plinlimmon-hill, in Montgomeryshire, passes by Lanidlos and Welch Pool, where it becomes navigable; thence to Shrewsbury and Bridgnorth, in Shropshire; enters Worcestershire above Bewdley; runs by Worcester and Upton into Gloucestershire; a little above Tewkesbury, about half a mile below which town it receives the Avon from Warwickshire; lower down, by parting itself, it makes the Isle of Alney,* which is rich and beautiful, runs

H 3

by

* In 1013 Canute, (son of Swain) the Dane, having taken possession of the kingdom, Ethelred II. sent his wife Emma to her brother, Richard II. surnamed the Good, 4th Duke of Normandy, and retired into the Isle of Wight, on which Canute was proclaimed King; but in April 1016, Edmund, surnamed Ironsides, (son of Ethelred)

by Gloucester, (on the western side of the city) a little below which place, by uniting its divided streams, it becomes broader and deeper by the ebbing and flowing of the tide; passing by Newnham, after a course of more than forty miles through the country, it receives the Wye (which rises out of the same hill) and loses its name at the place of confluence below Chepstow, where it becomes the boundary between Gloucestershire and Monmouthshire; and continues till it receives the Bristol Avon at Kingroad, where it is

Ethelred) was crowned in the market-place, at Kingston-upon-Thames; but upon a disagreement among the nobility, Canute was likewise crowned at Southampton; in June following he totally routed Edmund at Assendon, or Ashdon, near Walden in Essex, and pursued him to Deerhurst, eight miles from Gloucester, whither he fled; and here to prevent any further effusion of blood, the two Kings agreed to meet in this isle of Alney, and engage in single combat, their armies being spectators; when neither obtaining the victory, a peace was concluded, and the kingdom divided between them. But Edmund being murdered at Oxford a month after, Canute was in 1017 established sole monarch; and in 1018 he made an alliance with Normandy, and married Emma widow of Ethelred, by whose marriage with two English Monarchs, the Normans began to have footing in England.

William the Conqueror's father was Robert 6th Duke of Normandy, youngest son of the above Richard the Good. From Edmund Ironside, by marriage of Margaret his eldest daughter, (sole heiress to the English crown, but excluded from her inheritance by the Norman Conquest) with Malcolm, third King of Scotland, commonly called Canmore, descended King James I. of England,

is ten or twelve miles over, and capable of receiving ships of great burthen. From Gloucester and Newnham several brigs are employed in the trade to London and Ireland; and a great number of barges or trows are continually going between Bristol, Gloucester, Tewkesbury, Worcester, and Bewdley; where, by means of a canal, a communication is opened with the rivers Mersey and Trent, which promises great advantages to the neighbouring country. The bailiwick of the Severn is in the crown.

England, and sixth of Scotland, in whose person the imperial British, Saxon, English, Norman, and Scottish crowns were united. His daughter Elizabeth married Frederick king of Bohemia, prince palatine of the Rhine; and from the Princess Sophia, their daughter, wife of Ernest Augustus, Elector of Hanover, Bishop of Osnaburgh, and Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh, father of King George I. is descended our present most gracious Sovereign, whose ancestors, in the male line, also spring from the above Malcolm and Margaret. Their daughter Maud married Henry I. youngest son of William the Conqueror by Matilda, of the Brunswick family, descended from Baldwin second Count of Flanders; thus restoring to her what her mother had been deprived of; from this marriage came Matilda or Maud, married first to Henry, the fifth Emperor of Germany, and secondly to Geoffry Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou, by whom she had Henry II. whose third son Richard I. and sixth son John, successively reigned in England. His eldest daughter Maud was married to Henry the Lion, Duke of Saxony, (whose possessions were Hanover, Zell, and Wolfenbuttle) progenitor of the Dukes of Brunswick, and of Ernest Augustus, Elector of Hanover, and as such arch-treasurer of the Holy Roman Empire; from whom is likewise descended the present King of Prussia, who is Elector of Brandenburg, and Grand Chamberlain of the Empire.

The

The places for passing this river are, at the Lower Load, a mile below Tewkesbury by ferry ; the Haw, six miles above Gloucester, about seven from Cheltenham by boat ; at Maisimore Bridge ; the Bridge at Gloucester ; Framilode, about ten miles below Gloucester, by boat from the passage-house on the South side to Westbury ; at Newnham, two miles further down, where the river is about a mile over, and the passage-house is on the West side of the river over to Arlingham : [Here is a ford, over which, at low water, waggons and people on horse-back, of more resolution than prudence, sometimes pass, many having lost their lives by their rashness in such an attempt, and that only to save a trifling expence :] At Pirton in the parish of Lidney, to land in Berkeley parish ; at Aust or the Old Passage, between Aust in Henbury parish, and Beachley in Tidenham parish, both in Gloucestershire ; and the New Passage, between the Salt Marsh in Gloucestershire and Port's Keweth, near St. Pere, Monmouthshire.*

A new, correct, and easy method of knowing the hours &c. to pass at Aust and New Passages, see after the Itinerary.

The First Avon, a British name which signifies river, rises near Naseby in Northamptonshire, enters Warwickshire at Colthrop, and passing by

* A large sum of money having been subscribed towards the expence of forming a junction between the rivers Severn and Thames, to be continued from the Stroud navigation to Leachlade, in consequence of a petition presented to the House of Commons Feb. 5, 1783, a bill has since passed for that purpose.

Rugby, Warwick, and Stratford, where it is navigable, runs by Evesham to enter Gloucestershire, a little above Tewkesbury, and discharges itself into the Severn about a mile below this town.

Isis; this has generally been considered as the head of the Thames, which, according to the current opinion, is so called from the junction of the names Thame and Isis, their water joining near Dorchester in Oxfordshire; but it is proved from good authority, by the learned author of the additions to Camden's *Britannia*, that notwithstanding so plausible an etymology, this river, which Camden and others have called Isis and Ouse, was anciently called Thames and Tems, before it came near the Tame.

The Thames has been reputed to rise in the parish of Coats, out of a well that overflows in the winter, or in a very wet season only; but in the summer this river can be traced no higher than to some springs which rise in the parish of Kemble, a little South on the Foss-road, about four miles from Cirencester; hence it runs to Cricklade, to which place it is navigable upwards; so to Lechlade, Oxford, Abingdon, Wallingford, Reading, Henly, and Windsor, in its way to the great metropolis. But the Churn (Corin signifying the top in the British language) may with greater propriety be called the head of that river, being the highest source from where it derives its water: The name is of British original, Che-vryn signifying rapid. It rises at a place known
by

by the name of the Seven Springs, in the parish of Cubberly, on the left hand of the road from Frog-Mill to Gloucester, about three miles and a half from Cheltenham, ten from Gloucester, and eleven miles north of Cirencester.

The united waters of these pure springs are so copious as to drive a corn mill, a little below their source, and shape their course through Coleburn, Rendcombe, North-Cerney, and so on to Cirencester; thence to South-Cerney, and joins the Thames above Cricklade, at the same place with the Isis. The course of the Churn from the Seven Springs to this place is twenty miles; that of the Isis, from its rise, nine miles and half.

Avon, Bristol Avon, takes its rise at Tetbury in this county, which it quits immediately, and passing by Malmesbury, Chippenham, Bradford, and Bath, (where it is navigable) runs to Bristol, from thence to Kingroad, where the Bristol ships first spread their sails when outward-bound, and first cast anchor on their return home. This river washes the Western borders of Gloucestershire, and is the boundary between it and Somersetshire for about twenty miles.

By 11th and 12th of William III. chap. 23, the Mayor, Burgeses, and Commonalty of the city of Bristol are conservators of the Avon from the above bridge there to Kingroad, and so down to the Severn, to the two islands called the Holmes. It was once proposed to join the Avon with the
Thames

Thames by a canal, and so compleat an inland navigation betwixt London and Bristol, which might be easily carried into execution; the distance between the rise of the Isis and the Avon being about seven miles.

Besides the above, there are seventeen rivers of less note in this county, among which the Wye has but little claim to a place, being a boundary between Gloucestershire and Monmouthshire, at Welch Bicknor, and at St. Briavels.

Half of the wooden bridge which is built over this river at Chepstow,* (near its confluence with the

* Chepstow, in Monmouthshire, is a place of great antiquity, supposed to be built out of the ruins of the ancient Roman city called Venta Silurum; nothing can be more delightful than the situation of this place, being on the side of a hill near the conflux of the Wye and the Severn, so that there is a prospect of both those rivers, with many parts of the adjacent country.

On the banks of the Wye is a strong Castle, which formerly served as a place of defence, and belonged to the Clares, Earls of Pembroke and Striguil or Strighul, and Struggle, who were also Lords of Chepstow; now one of the titles of the Duke of Beaufort, to whom the castle belongs. His ancestor Charles, who took the name of Somerset, (son of Henry Beaufort, Duke of Somerset) married Elizabeth daughter and heiress of William Herbert Earl of Huntingdon, and Baron of Gower and Chepstow, by which appellation he had summons to Parliament, Nov. 26, 1508, 22d Henry VII. 1514, 5th Henry VIII. he was created Earl of Worcester and Baron of Ragland Henry, the 5th Earl, was in 1641, 16th Charles I. created Marquis of Worcester, which is now the title of the Duke's eldest son. Henry the third Marquis

the Severn, at which place is one of the highest tides in the world, the flood rising (sometime sixty feet)

quis being, Dec. 2, 1682, 33d Charles II. created Duke of Beaufort.

Of the above family of the Clares was Richard de Clare, surnamed Strongbow from his great strength and skill in archery; who, in 1171, 16th Henry II. with Robert Fitz Stephen, on the invitation of Dermot King of Leinster, went over to Ireland. Fitz Stephen went first, and landed with his forces at Waterford, took Wexford, which was given him, and there settled the first English colony in that island. The inhabitants of that place still retain our ancient garb, and much of our language, with a mixture of Irish.

Strongbow married Dermot's daughter, and on his death succeeded to the kingdom of Leinster, and soon reduced the whole island to submission; at that time it was divided into seven kingdoms, (like our Heptarchy) viz. Connaught, Corke, Leinster, Ossory, Meath, Linrick, and Ulster; of which Rodoric King of Connaught was the chief, and exercised the same authority over the others as our Saxon Monarchs did over those of the Heptarchy while it lasted. It is now divided into four large provinces, Ulster, Leinster, Munster, and Connaught; subdivided into thirty-two counties or shires, has four Archbishops, and eighteen Bishops.

In 1172, King Henry II. went over himself into Ireland, and landed at Waterford Oct. 18, at which place all the Irish voluntarily came to his court, and with emulation strove who should first swear allegiance to him; thus becoming master of the island without violence, he kept his Christmas at Dublin, staid six months here, and on his departure at Easter 1173, left Hugh de Laci to govern in his name, with the title of Justiciary of Ireland. He was succeeded in it by Strongbow, who died

feet) is repaired by Gloucestershire, and the other half by Monmouthshire.

PRODUCE *of the* COUNTY.

Corn.* Considering the quantities of corn brought into the county from Oxfordshire and
I Berkshire,

died in 1176, and was buried in the Chapter-house of the Abbey of Gloucester.

Jan. 23, 1542, 32d Henry VIII. the Parliament of England confirmed an act passed in Ireland, whereby that island was erected into a kingdom, and thence forward the Kings of England added to their titles that of King of Ireland, of which, from 1210, 11th John, they had only been stiled Lords.

Ireland was by the Britons called Yverdon, by the Romans Hibernia from Ibernæ, a Phœnician word, the furthest habitation, and by the Saxons Iren-land, that is, the county of Iren or Érin.

Camden supposes Erin to be derived from an Irish word signifying West, it being the most Western island of Europe.

St. Patrick was the first Bishop in Ireland; he was carried captive thither from Scotland at sixteen years of age, and died 491, aged 122. He is the tutelar Saint of Ireland, and 17th March 1783, 23d of his present Majesty George III. the most illustrious order of St. Patrick was instituted at Dublin, and the great hall in the castle proclaimed from that day to be called St. Patrick's Hall.

* Water mills for grinding corn were invented by Bellisarius while besieged in Rome by the Goths in 529.

The

Berkshire, as well as from Herefordshire in wag-gons, and from Upton upon Severn by water, there is good reason to think that the corn of the growth of this county is not sufficient for its inhabitants, so vast a consumption is there of every kind in the manufacturing and populous parts of the county.

Cheefe. The quantity made in this county is thus accounted for; the Vale, allowing for the Severn, 500,000 acres, of which 350,000 in pasture; of these allow 158,000 for milch cattle, at three acres to a cow, 50,000 at three cwt. of cheefe each, the usual calculation, 7500 tons; to these add about 500 tons made in other parts of the county,—the produce will be 8000 tons, at 28l.* per ton, the average for three or four years last past, 224,000l. The greatest part sent to the factors

* About four-pence per pound.

The ancients parched their corn, and pounded it in mortars. Afterwards mills were invented, which were turned by men and beasts with great labour; though Pliny mentions wheels turned by water. Wind-mills were invented in 1299.

Prices of wheat at different periods per quarter.

1193	}	-	-	20s.	1216	-	-	-	12d.				
a					1280	-	-	-	20s.				
1195	}	-	-	12d.	1315	-	-	-	40s.				
1205, 6th John					1316	-	-	-	60s.				
And by reason of a frost from January to March, the same year for a mark, or 40s. sterling.					1335	-	-	-	40s.*				
					1454	-	-	-	1s.				
					1493	-	-	-	4s.				
					1527	-	-	-	15s.				
					1558	-	-	-	14s.				

* Equal to 20s. a bushel now.

factors in London, besides a great deal of an inferior kind fold in proportion.

The best cheefe is made in the hundreds of Berkeley, Thornbury, and the lower division of Grumbald's Ash, of various thicknesſes, from ten pounds to a quarter of a hundred wt. each. The thick sort is called Double Gloucester and

I 2

Double

The following is a copy of the first Assize of Bread, proclaimed in 1202, 3d of John, throughout the kingdom; to be so that the bakers might gain three-pence in every quarter of wheat besides the bran, and two loaves for the oven, with the following allowances :

		d.				The ASSIZE.	
For 4 servants	2					The quartern	
2 boys	-	$\frac{1}{4}$		Wheat at		white loaf	
Salt	-	$\frac{1}{2}$				wellbaked	
Yeast	-	$\frac{1}{2}$		s. d.		to weigh.	Brown.
Candle	-	$\frac{1}{4}$		6 0	per Quarter	16	24
Wood	-	$\frac{3}{4}$		5 6		20	28
Boulting		$\frac{1}{2}$		5 0		24	32
				4 6		32	42
per quarter	$4\frac{3}{4}$			4 0		36	46
				3 6		42	54
				3 0		48	64
				2 6		54	72
				2 0		62	4 : 0
				1 6		77	4 : 8

To understand which, observe, that silver was then twenty-pence an ounce, and every pound of money was a pound weight, the shilling being the twentieth part of such pound weight; whereas now every pound of silver (valuing silver at 6s. per ounce) makes 3l. 12s. or 72s. sterling. King John was the first who caused sterling money to be coined here.

To

Double Berkeley, and usually sells upon the spot at six-pence per pound, about 33l. 12s. per ton. In proportion to its size and thickness it should be kept to a certain age to make it fit for the table, and when in perfection surpasses every other cheese, either English or Foreign.

Cyder

In the most ancient times, when money was first coined in this island, it was made of pure gold or silver, like the Hungarian ducats, Venetian sequins, &c. but afterwards, in making money, it being found convenient to have a certain quantity of base metal (or alloy) mixed with the gold or silver, the word sterling was introduced to denote the exact proportion or degree of fineness which ought to be retained in coins so composed; the word being most probably derived from the Saxon *Steore*, a rule or standard, this and *sterling* being synonymous.

Though Camden and some others derive it from *Easterling* or *Esterling*; observing, that in the reign of King Richard I. money coined in the East parts of Germany began to be of special request in England on account of its purity, and was called *Easterling Money*; and some of the inhabitants of those parts, called *Easterlings*, were soon after sent for over, to perfect the English money, thence called *Sterling* for *Easterling*.

The original intention of alloy or allay was to give the minted metal a due hardness, that it might not waste with wearing, and to increase the bulk and weight so as to countervail the charges of coining.

The proportion of alloy is two carats, or eight grains troy, in a pound troy of gold; eighteen penny-weights in a pound troy of silver.

The weight of the grain ought to be the exact weight of a grain of corn well dried, taken out of the middle of the ear.

Cyder is another article, of which more is made than consumed in the county, to the amount perhaps of 5000l. per annum.

Styre cyder is almost peculiar to the Forest of Dean, and yields a most extraordinary price; but besides this particular sort, it is the opinion of

The alloy used in gold, is silver and copper; but in silver coin, copper only.

1210, King John being in Ireland, on account of some commotions, the whole island was reduced to the King's obedience as formerly; and before his return he caused the laws and customs of England to be established for the future in Ireland: And the same year John de Grey, Bishop of Norwich, whom he made his justiciary there, caused money to be coined at Dublin, of the same weight and fineness as in England, that the like money might be common in both kingdoms: On this coin King John was stiled Lord of Ireland, being the first English King who had that title; which was also given him on his Great Seal, and on the Counter Seal Duke of Normandy and Aquitain.

The Dukedom of Normandy was reduced under the dominion of France, and united again to that monarchy by Philip II. surnamed L'Auguste, 1204, 5th of King John's reign, he being the 12th Duke of the Norman race in 320 years, descended from Rollo the Dane, who, anno 876, 5th of Alfred, made a descent in England; but found that wise Monarch so well prepared to receive him, that despairing of procuring a settlement here, he resolved to go in quest of one in France, where Charles the Simple granted him this dukedom. The Dukes of Normandy and Aquitain are still represented at the coronation of our sovereigns.

All the pennies, with the head in a triangle, were Irish coin, that being anciently the shape of the Irish harp.

very competent judges, that the Foresters make the best cyder in the kingdom.

In the year 1763, though the crop of apples was so great that vast quantities of them were suffered to rot for want of casks to put the cyder in, yet even then the best old Styre sold at 15l. 15s. per hoghead, and is since advanced to twenty; nor can the price of it be fixed, being chiefly purchased by persons of fortune: And it is asserted, that Gloucestershire cyder is worth more in the maker's cellar, than the finest wines in the world, in the respective countries of their own growth; owing to the Styre apple not being a plentiful bearer, and its cyder, from accidents altogether unaccountable, particularly liable to injury in keeping, so that its proving good is very precarious.

Cyder of three sorts is equally one of the productions of the vale:—The stout-bodied, rough, masculine cyder, made of Longney Russet, Hagley Crab, Winter Pippin, &c.; the full-bodied, rich, pleasant cyder, made of the Harvey Russet, Woodcock, Golden Pippin, Winter Quinning, &c.; and a third sort made of the Bodnam Apple, Fox Whelp, and different sorts of kernel fruit, of a middle nature between the other two, as partaking of the properties of both.

There is also some Styre made in the Vale, but not in that perfection as in the Forest of Dean.

Perry.

Perry. The best of the produce of this county is made of the Tainton Squash Pear, the Barland Pear, and the Mad Pear. His Royal Highness Frederick Prince of Wales, father to our present most gracious Sovereign, on a tour through this county in 1750, gave it the name of Champagne d'Angleterre. It is a delicious sprightly liquor when in perfection, but a person heated by exercise should not drink of it freely.

- Gloucestershire bacon is also very good, and large quantities of it are annually sent to London and Bristol.

Salmon is the only kind of fish sent to London in any quantity, for which the metropolis pays the county about 4000*l.* per annum.

Coal. Most places in this county, within ten or twelve miles E. and N. E. of Bristol, abound in coal mines, something of the nature of that of Newcastle; and even the small,* when wetted and thrown on a good fire, melts and forms into a very durable mass.

* At Liege in Germany they mix the small dust of coal with loam or clay, and a sufficient quantity of water; pound it together till well incorporated, then make it up in forms which they call hochets, (near the size of a brick) these are piled up, and when dry, make very near as good and lasting a fire as round coal, and are sold very cheap. It is surprizing some such mode has never been adopted by the poorer people in England, who might pound it with large mallets, or such as the paviours use, instead of treading on it as the women do abroad.

The

The upper part of the county is supplied with coal out of Shropshire down the Severn, which burns quick and lively, but is not so durable. This is the sort used at Cheltenham, generally sold at a guinea per ton, and in small quantities at 18. 3d. per hundred weight.

Sir Robert Atkins, in his history of this county, says, "That if a line were laid from the mouth of the Severn to Newcastle, and so passed round the globe, coal is to be found within a degree of that line, and scarce any where else in the world." What grounds he can have for such an assertion it is difficult to determine. And a later author, Mr. Rudder, treats it as unaccountably whimsical and ridiculous, as facts and experiments are and ever will be wanting to support it.

The Severn, besides the salmon it produces in great plenty and truly excellent, has the shad, the lamprey, and the elver, also the botchers or salmon peel.

The shad of this river, is a sea fish of the herring kind, by naturalists called *Clupea*, the flavour of which to some persons is very grateful; they say it is like mackrel, and I take it to be the same with what is called the horse mackrel in the West; they are brought in large quantities to Cheltenham, and sold cheap. The lamprey and lamprons, (only differing in their size, the latter being the smaller) for which it is more especially famed, in Latin *Lampetra*, also *Alabeta*,
(from

(from Alabes, its Greek name) Galexia, and Lumbricus Marinus, is a species of the Petromyzon. It is of a dark colour on the back, but of a fine clear light blue on the belly; has several rows of teeth, but no back bone or gills; instead of these last, on each side of the throat are seven holes to receive water; they grow to the weight of three and even ten or twelve pounds, and the length of two feet and a half or upwards, and are in season from January to March and April, being then fattest, but in the summer months are harder and lean, though at all times much esteemed and scarce. They are potted at Gloucester, when in season, in pots of different sizes, and sent all over the kingdom.

Some authors reckon them of good juice, and to be preferred before all fish. Others, that they are quite otherwise, and that unless they are well cleaned, boiled, stewed, or baked, and seasoned with spices, they are hard of digestion and unwholesome.

The Severn also produces the Elver, so called from a supposition that they are young eels, but are a species of fish which the Editor of Camden, by mistake, supposes not to be found in any county but Somersetshire. If the spring is mild and open they generally appear about the middle of April, when they cover the surface of the water, more especially about the mouths of rivers that empty themselves into the Severn. They are of a dark-brown colour, about two or three inches long; the country people skim them up in great abundance,

dance, scour, and boil them, then bring them to market as white as snow, where they are sold at two-pence per pound; they are either fried in cakes, or stewed, some stew them with saffron.

Great plenty of very fine eels, the produce of the Severn and the rivers flowing into it, are also brought to Cheltenham, and sold from 3d. to 4d. and 6d. per pound, according to the size.

Of the TRADE *and* MANUFACTURES *of* GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The manufactures are, Woollen Cloths of various sorts.*

Many centuries ago the city of Gloucester was famous for its cloth manufacture, where Brook-street, situated on Full Brook, was the place of habitation for clothiers, dyers, and shearmen; and even as lately as 1629 there was a company of clothiers in that city.

It

* The clothing trade is so considerable in this county, that the other manufactures hardly deserve to be mentioned. It is computed that 50,000 cloths are made yearly in it.

Wool was first manufactured in England in 1185, 31st Henry II. but no quantity of cloth was made till 1331, 4th Edward III. when John Kempe brought the art of weaving woollen cloth into England from Brabant, and settled at York; and seventy families of cloth-workers came from the Netherlands by King Edward's invitation, which may be looked upon as the era of the introduction of the art of making fine cloths in this kingdom.

1337,

It was considerable at Cirencester in the reign of Henry IV. who granted a charter to a company of weavers there, which still subsists, and it has flourished at different times in various other parts of the county. But nature pointing out the most convenient

1337, 11th Edward III. in a parliament held about the middle of March, it was enacted, "that no wool of English growth should be exported, and that all cloth-workers should be received from whatever foreign part they came, and encouraged.

1340, Thomas Blanket and some others, inhabitants of Bristol, sat up looms in their own houses. Before this the custom upon unmanufactured wool exported amounted at 50s. per sack to 250,000l. per annum; this excessive custom sat our people to work, instructed and assisted by the foreigners from Gant and Louvain, which two places, from the tenth century to this period, had furnished the greatest part of Europe, and even England, with cloths manufactured from its own wool; some say their trade continued to flourish till the fifteenth century.

1568, 10th Elizabeth, on the Duke of Alva's persecution of the Protestants in the Netherlands, weavers, dyers, cloth-drapers, linen-makers, silk-throwsters, &c. came over from Flanders and settled at Canterbury, Norwich, Sandwich, Colchester, Maidstone, Southampton, &c. and taught the English the making of Baize, Serges, Norwich Crape, &c. the Baize-makers chiefly settled at Colchester.

1579, Several of the provinces of the Low Countries shook off the Spanish government, then under Philip II. and founded the republic of Holland, or Seven United Provinces; and in 1609 were by the Spaniards acknowledged independent: Ten still remained to Spain, now called the Austrian Netherlands.

Towards

convenient situation for carrying on this manufacture, which requires plenty of water for driving the fulling mills and scouring of wool it has long since been seated principally on the borders of the little rivers and brooks in the parishes of

Towards the close of the sixteenth century, and of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, exportation of any wool at all was absolutely prohibited, upon pain of having the right hand struck off. From that time England has been exceedingly jealous of its wool; and to prompt their vigilance, the Judges, King's Counsel at Law, and Masters in Chancery, are in parliament seated on wool-packs. Accordingly, scarce a parliament passes but the prohibition has been renewed; and about the middle of the 17th century the exporting wool was made a capital crime. As the manufacture now stands in the kingdom, the produce of it is computed to be eight millions per annum; three-fourths consumed at home, the rest exported.

Linen was first made in England 1253, 37th Henry III. when the luxurious began to wear linen, but the generality woollen, shirts.

Table linen was very scarce in England 1320, 13th Edward II. but 1386, 9th Richard II. a company of linen-weavers from the Netherlands settled in London. From a similar persecution of the Protestants in France by Louis XIV. 1685, 1st James II. on the revocation of the edict of Nantz (passed 1598 by Henry IV. of France, by which they enjoyed toleration in that kingdom) 50,000 of them came into England, some thousands of whom settled in Spitalfields, London, and carried on the silk-manufacture, where their descendants still remain; others brought the art of making crystal glasses for watches, and pictures, and jewellery to the greatest perfection, besides many other curious arts and manufactures, now flourishing in this kingdom.

Bisley,

Bisley, Hampton, Stroud, Painſwick, Woodcheſter, Horſley, Stonehouſe, Stanley, Uley, Durfley, Wotton-Underedge, and neighbouring places of leſs note, where the maſter clothiers live; but the women and children all over the county are employed in carding of wool and ſpinning of yarn.

This manufacture is divided into four branches:

The country or inland trade, which yields about 250,000*l.* per annum.

The army trade, and that with the drapers in London, 100,000*l.* per annum.

The Turkey trade, 50,000*l.* per annum.

The Eaſt-India Company trade, 200,000*l.* per annum.

For this county only, half a million.

Iron Manufacture. In the Foreſt of Dean are ſeveral furnaces and forges that afford employment for great numbers of miners, colliers, carriers, and other labourers; and by mining, which is the chief employment of the poor here, it is ſaid they can earn more than any common labourers whatever elſewhere. The Foreſters boaſt of their independency, and ſay, "that the produce of their own county is ſufficient for them without being obliged to any other part of the kingdom."

K

At

At Froombridge, in the parish of Frampton upon Severn, is one of the completest set of mills for making iron and sheet ware in the kingdom. The proprietors of which have also a tin-plate work at Framilode.*

Brass works : there are two, one at the Baptist Mills, near Bristol, and the other at Warmley in the parish of Bittern, both carried on by companies of large property.

Pins. At Gloucester is a very valuable manufactory, which in the year 1626, on the decline of the clothing trade, that the poor inhabitants might not be destitute of employment, was by John Tilsley, to his great honour, brought to this place, where it was so properly encouraged and promoted, that at present the manufacture returns about 20,000*l.* per annum† from London, besides a very extensive trade with the country.

* Till the year 1563 the English iron wire was all made and drawn by main strength alone, in the Forest of Dean and elsewhere, and the greatest part of iron wire and ready-made wool-cards were imported ; but at the above period the Germans introduced the drawing it by a mill. The first of which in England was erected by Godfrey Box of Liege, in 1590.

† Pins were brought from France, and first made in England in the year 1543, before which invention both sexes used ribbons, loop holes, laces with points and tags, clasps, hooks and eyes, and skewers of brass, silver, and gold ; also the prickles of thorns curiously scraped, trimmed, and dried, called by the poor women in Wales Pin Draen, and have served with them for the purpose of pins till lately.

Cards

Cards for clothiers use,* at Dursley, Stroud, and Wotton-Underedge.

Scarlet dying,† scarcely done any where in equal perfection as at Stroud.

Worsted combing at Gloucester, Cirencester, Tewkesbury, and Tetbury.

Stocking Frame Knitting‡ at Cirencester, Tewkesbury, Newent, and a few villages in that neighbourhood.

* Bishop Blaize, patron of the wool-combers, invented the card for combing of wool; he suffered martyrdom in the reign of Dioclesian, anno 304.

† The art of scarlet dying was invented A. 1000. Till 1608, 6th James I. the English were not skilled in the art of dressing and dying English woollen manufactures, but sent them into Holland white, and the Hollanders sent them back when dyed, and sold them in England; but in this year Alderman Cockaine intimating to the King and Ministry, that a great profit would accrue to England if the cloths were dressed at home, obtained a patent to dress and dye them, exclusive of all others; and a proclamation was published, forbidding all persons to send any white cloths abroad; whereupon the Hollanders prohibited the importation of dyed cloths from England: This prohibition, and Cockaine's dying and dressing them worse, and dearer, than they were in Holland, obliged the King to grant the exportation of a certain quantity, and little by little the trade returned into its old track. The art of dying was afterwards brought from the Low Countries by one Brewer, in 1643, and first used at Bow near Stratford.

‡ The stocking frame was invented by the Rev. Mr. Lee of Cambridge, 1589, 31st of Elizabeth.

* Carpet Weaving, lately brought to Cirencester by two persons, who make all the various sizes and patterns with good success.

The heavy edge-tools made at Cirencester are in great reputation. Two families here have for some time enjoyed unrivalled the branch of making knives for curriers to shave the leather, with which the people of Birmingham are said to have attempted in vain.

Harrateens, Cheneys, and a few other woollen stuffs, made at Cirencester, & sent white to London.

Paper: fine Writing Paper* is made at Postlip in the parish of Winchcombe, at Quenington, and Abbenhall; the brown sorts at a few other places in the county.

Felt Hats† are made at Frampton Cotterel, and employ a great many hands.

Rug

* Paper was first invented in the time of Alexander the Great, about three hundred and forty years before Christ. None made of cotton till A. D. 1000. The first made of linen rags in 1179 by a German. The manufacture introduced into England at Dartford in Kent, 1588, 30th Elizabeth, but scarce any but brown paper was made till 1687, at which time white paper began to be made.

† Men's hats were invented at Paris by a Swiss, 1404, and first worn in England in the reign of Henry VII. in the fourth year of which, 1489, a statute passed, "that no capper or hatter should sell any hat above 1s. 8d. or cap above 2s. 8d."

Hats

Rug and Blanket manufacture* at Nailsworth, Dursley, Nibley, and other places of the clothing country.

Woolstapling, or breaking the wool, at Gloucester, Cirencester, and Tetbury.

The CITY of GLOUCESTER.

The ancient British name was **Caer Glow**. **Caer** signifies a city, and **Glow** fair; a name it well deserves, being a fair city; first built by **Arviragus**†

K 3
A. D.

Hats were first manufactured in London by Spaniards in 1510, 2d Henry VIII. Before this time men and women generally wore close knit woollen caps.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, high-crowned hats were worn by the men; and 1571, 13th same reign, a law passed, enacting, "that every person above seven years of age should on Sundays and Holidays wear a cap of wool, knit-made, thickened and dressed in England by some of the trade of cappers, under the forfeiture of three farthings for every day's neglect; excepting maids, ladies, and gentlewomen, and every Lord, Knight, and gentleman of twenty marks land, and their heirs, and such as have borne office of worship in any city, town, or place, and the wardens of the London companies.

* So called without doubt from Thomas Blanket, who in 1340 first sat up looms for weaving in Bristol.

† Authors differ much concerning Arviragus; some say he could not have married Claudius's daughter, as he flourished in the time of Domitian, according to Juvenal; so he might, and yet be the person who withstood Claudius on his arrival in Britain A. 44. Domitian

A. D. 47, in honour of Claudius the 5th Roman Emperor, whose daughter he is said to have married. Antoninus Pius, the 16th Emperor, called it Glevum.

It was anciently a famous station of the Romans, who, when they subdued this part of the island, were under the necessity of planting a colony here governed by a Consul, (Comes) because of the incursions of the Silures,* inhabitants of the Southern part of Wales, who were the last that consented to submit to the Roman yoke.

The Legion at this place was called Colonia Glevum. Their Consular-way, called the Ermine-street, beginning at St. David's in the county of Pembroke, passes through this city, and reaches as

tian began his reign A. 81; thus Arviragus, called also Meurigis, might flourish in both these reigns. He was the youngest son of Kimbelinus or Cymbeline, who reigned in Britain at the time of the birth of our Saviour; whose gospel was first preached in this island, in the reign of Arviragus, A. 63, by Joseph of Arimathea, and eleven more of the disciples of Philip; and though Arviragus and his nobles did not embrace it, yet they favoured the preachers.

Arviragus died A. 87, and was succeeded by his son Marius, grandfather to Lucius the first Christian King: Both he and Arviragus are said to have been buried at Gloucester.

* The Silures, the bravest and most powerful of all the Britains, could not be tamed either by clemency or severity.

A. 52, Ostorius died with grief that he could not stop the progress of their victories.

far

far as Southampton in Hampshire, and is supposed to join the Northern military way, called by Dugdale *Via Icenorum*, or *Ikeland-street*, which went from Tinmouth through the counties of York, Derby, Leicester, Warwick, Gloucester, Oxford, and so to Winchester and Southampton, at some small distance from this last place.

From the laws of Edward the Confessor it appears, that very considerable immunities and privileges were granted to these ways; among others they had the King's peace, i. e. security of life and goods, and upon them the persons of men in all cases were free from arrests, and their goods from distress.

This city was first won from the Britons by Chevlene, the third King of the West Saxons, A. D. 570, soon after the fatal battle of *Dirham** in this county, and was governed by a Portgreve; from their hands it was wrested by the Mercians, whose kingdom began in 582, and under them flourished with great honour; they kept possession of it till the Heptarchy was dissolved, when from a variety of circumstances, it appears to have been one of the most considerable places in this part of the island, and that many of the English nobility resided here.

According to *Doomsday-Book*† it paid twenty-six pounds yearly to the King, which being pounds
of

* *Dyrham* is nine miles from Bath.

† Where it is stiled a city, when few other places
had

of silver, amounted to 78l. equal (according to the specific value of money at present, compared with that of the above period) to 1,700l. Besides the above sum, it was obliged to furnish the King every year twelve sextaries of honey of eight quarts each, and thirty-six dicres of iron of ten bars each, and one hundred rods of iron to make nails for the King's ships;* besides some other small customs for the King's household.

In the time of King Edward the Confessor† it was an ancient borough, the inhabitants of which were stiled the Burgesles of the town of Gloucester, and so they continued to be, till King John‡ by

had obtained that title, and London bore the name of Burgh, which might mean the same.

* Forging of iron seems to have been at that time its principal manufactory.

† He was the seventh son of Ethelred by Queen Emma, and the first King who collected all the laws of his predecessors into one book, the origin of our common law. The first also who signed his patents with the seal now called the King's Broad Seal or Great Seal; Lambard affirms King Edward brought the use of it from Normandy, and with it the name of Chancellor. He made choice of this place to entertain his brother-in-law Eustace, Earl of Boulogne, when on a visit to him in 1051, and held a great assembly of his nobles in the ancient building in the monastery, now called the Long Work-house, where Henry I. afterwards held a like assembly.

‡ Being besieged in the tower of London by the Barons, headed by Robert Fitz Walter, the general, he agreed to meet them at Runnemede, (or the Mead of Council,

as

by his Letters Patent incorporated them, with the privilege of keeping a market. He also enlarged

as treaties concerning the peace of the kingdom had in ancient times been held there) where he granted them Magna Charta, the great charter of the English liberties, consisting of seventy-nine articles, signed by him in Runnimeade, between Windlesore [Windfor] and Stanes, [Staines] 15th of June, 1215, and 17th of his reign. Two copies of this charter, as old as King John's time, one with the broad seal, are now in the Cotton Library.

At the same time he granted the charter of Forests, consisting of eighteen articles, of which there is no original extant, or any copy older than the first of Henry III. 1216, when he confirmed them both.

Some historians date the era of our Parliaments from the meeting in Runnimeade; but the first writs for Sheriffs to return two Knights of the Shire as representatives of each county, and for each city and borough, to send as many citizens and burgesses, were issued January 20, 1265, 49th Henry III. and may more properly be reckoned the epocha of the House of Commons in its present state. The first Parliament, in which the Lords and Commons sat together, was held 1330, 4th Edward III. in a building, now a barn, at Eltham in Kent, where formerly was a royal palace.

King John was the first of the Kings of England who wrote himself in his grants, in the plural number, nos, we, pro nobis, et heredibus nostris, for us and our heirs; all before him wrote Ego, I, &c.

King Henry III. reigned 56 years and 4 weeks; he first fixed the weights and measures as follows:

An English penny, called a sterling, (our pennyweight) round and without clipping, was to weigh 32 wheat corns, taken out of the midst of the ear.

20 such pennies	1 ounce.
12 ounces	1 pound.
8 pounds	1 gallon wine
8 gallons wine	a London bushel.
8 bushels	one quarter.

its jurisdiction over several places in the neighbourhood, and granted them power to hold places of the crown, keep a coroner, besides many other valuable privileges, which it still enjoys. His son Henry III. was crowned in the Abbey here 1216.

King Edward I. in the sixth year of his reign, A. D. 1278, held a Parliament here, wherein were enacted several good laws concerning the liberties and franchises of the nation, now called the Statutes of Gloucester, and are often quoted in the courts of law.

Richard II. also held a Parliament here in 1378, and was lodged in the monastery with his whole court.

Richard III. who had been Duke of Gloucester, had such a respect for this city, that he made it a county incorporate under a Mayor, Aldermen, &c. and added to it the hundreds of Dudstone and King's-Barton, gave it the Sword and Cap of Maintenance, with many other privileges, of which it does not seem to have availed itself; as in the 27th of the reign of King Henry VIII. 1536, an order was made, that if any person suffered his house to fall to decay, and did not rebuild it within three years, he was to lose his title to his Freehold, and the Lord of the manor was at liberty to build upon it, and if he neglected to do it in three years, then the Corporation might build for their own use, and on their neglect for three

three years, the first owner might re-enter, which statute had its desired effect, and the city was soon rebuilt. Henry VIII.* confirmed all former grants and charters; and on erecting a Bishoprick here September 3, 1541, 39th of his reign, by a particular clause in his charter, ordered that the whole town be thenceforth and for ever a city.

In 1671, 22d Charles II. this city forfeited its charter, which was surrendered, and was the first

* In September 1521, King Henry finished his book against Luther, concerning the Seven Sacraments, on which Pope Leo 10th called an Assembly of the Cardinals, and after a long debate, what title would be most proper, gave him the glorious one of 'Defender of the Faith,' which, by a bull then drawn up, was confirmed on him and the Kings of England, his successors. March 22, 1531, at a general convocation of the clergy, he was, for his zeal against the Lutherans, acknowledged sole protector and supreme head of the church; which title was confirmed by Parliament 1534, when the papal authority was entirely abolished in England, and the first-fruits and tenths granted the King; an act was also passed, that when a bishopric became vacant, he should for the future send to the chapter a Congè d'Elire, (or permission to chuse) and in case the election was not over in twelve days after such licence, then to belong to the Sovereign. This reformation was forwarded by Edward VI.; and 1548, the second of his reign, the church service was first sung in English.

The name of Protestants began at the diet of Spire 1529, when several of the German states protested against a decree of the diet to support the doctrines of the church of Rome. The protesting states were, the Electors of Saxony and Brandenburg, the Landgrave of Hesse, and the Princes of Lunenburg.

that

that King took into his hands; upon proper application April 13, 1673, 24th of his reign, their former privileges were confirmed, and it was erected into a free city and county of itself for ever, but it cost the corporation 679l. 4s. 9d. to procure this charter; by which the corporation must consist of thirty members at least, but cannot exceed forty, of whom the Mayor and Aldermen are twelve, the rest common-council. Every son of a burghers is free born, and as such intitled to his freedom.

The city of Gloucester, in its present state, is very handsome, three miles in circumference, the capital of the surrounding county, to which it gives name. It is situated in lat. 51. 49. long. 101 miles West from London, in the midst of the fine and extensive vale of Gloucester, by some called the vale of Evesham, but most writers have given it the former name. It is 37 miles N.N.E. from Bristol, 25 S. W. from Worcester, 32 S. from Hereford, 26 E. from Monmouth, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ from Cheltenham, commonly called 10. The river Severn flows on the West side of it, where is a convenient key and wharf; it is the first port upon that river, with its proper officers, viz. a customer and collector, a comptroller, a searcher, a surveyor, and two boat-men; a privilege granted this city by Queen Elizabeth,* by

* When the Spanish Armada threatened an invasion, the city of Gloucester armed one hundred men for the Queen's service. She again encouraged the Reformation, and after a reign of 44 years, 4 months, and 7 days, expired 24th of March, O. S. 1603, aged 70, and in her ended the name of the Tudors.

charter dated 20th of June, in the 22d year of her reign.

From the middle of the city, where the four principal streets meet, there is a descent every way, which makes it not only clean and healthy, but adds greatly to the beauty of the place.

The four streets, well paved and enlightened by lamps, are, the Westgate, which is the principal street, being 938 yards (near a mile) long, from the top to the Westgate; the Eastgate-street is 294 yards, from the crossing of the four principal streets to the East-gate; the upper Northgate-street 180 yards long, from the crossing of the street to the upper North-gate; and the Southgate-street, 391 yards long, as above. The buildings extend considerably beyond all these gates, except the West; without the East-gate the extent is near half a mile, and called Barton-street; without the North-gate half a mile; and without the South-gate a quarter of a mile, called Littleworth.

The following persons are, by charter or prescription, officers in the city of Gloucester:—
 The Mayor; who is also clerk of the market, and the Marshal and Steward of the King's Household, when his Majesty is in the city; the High Steward, commonly a nobleman; the Recorder; the two Members of Parliament; the twelve Aldermen, out of whom the mayor is chosen; who, at the end of his mayoralty, is generally the coroner, and president of the hospitals; the Town-
 L Clerk;

Clerk; the two Sheriffs, chosen out of the common council; the Common Council, in number twenty-six; the Treasurer; the Chamberlain; the Sword Bearer; the twelve Constables for the four wards; four for the West, four for the North, two for the East, and two for the South; the four Serjeants at Mace, two for the Mayor, and one for each Sheriff; the Crier or Day Bell-man; a Water Bailiff; four Porters; a night Bell-man and Goaler; a Beadle and Provost Marshal.

The Mayor, Sheriffs, and other principal officers, to be elected on the Monday next after Michaelmas-day; twenty of the Common Council must be present; and for not proceeding in this regular way in the year 1671, they were served with a quo warranto, and surrendered their charter, afterwards renewed as above.

There are twelve companies in the corporation, who attend on the Mayor with their streamers upon solemn occasions:—

1	Mercers, under which are also included Apo- thecaries and Grocers	6	Bakers
2	Weavers	7	Joiners and Coopers
3	Tanners	8	Shoe-makers
4	Butchers	9	Metal-men, to which belong Gold-smiths, Braziers, Pewterers, and Pin-makers
5	Smiths and Hammer- men, among which are Ironmongers, Cutlers, Sadlers, and Glaziers	10	Tailors
		11	Barbers
		12	Glovers

Besides

Besides which, there were formerly, the companies of Cappers and Furriers, Shearmen, Dyers, Cooks and Innholders, Clothiers, Haberdashers, and Brewers.

Borough English (whereby lands and estates descended to the youngest son, and were forfeited to the King for felony but for a year and a day) was an ancient custom and privilege enjoyed by the town and some part of the county of Gloucester; and confirmed by a statute made the 17th Edward II. called the statute of Gloucester; but is now lost through disuse, and not claimed in any part of the county; hence arose the saying, “the father to the bough, the son to the plough.”

The markets here are on Wednesday and Saturday.

There are four fairs annually, 25th March and two following days, granted by King James I.; the Eve and Feast of St. John, and five succeeding days, (22d to 29th of June) granted by Edward III. 1356; Barton fair, 17th September, granted by Edward IV. 1466; the 17th November, and two days after, by James I.

In 1643, this city being in possession of the parliament's forces, was besieged by the King, and his Nephew Prince Rupert; and Colonel Massey, the Governor, summoned to surrender; who undauntedly returned for answer, that he was sworn to keep the city for his Majesty, by both houses of parliament, and so he would by God's help; and though the garrison was reduced to great hard-

ships, having only two or three barrels of powder, and provisions short in proportion, it withstood all their attacks, till the Earl of Essex coming to its relief, obliged the King to raise the siege on the 5th of September, and retire with an army of 3000 men to Painswick-hill. But in consequence of this opposition, on the restoration, the hundreds of Dudstone and King's Barton were taken from them by act of parliament, and returned to the out-county; and the walls pulled down; besides which, the city suffered 26,000*l.* damage by the siege, and six churches out of eleven were destroyed. Five now remain, and are entire, besides the Cathedral, viz.

1. St. Mary de Load, near the Cathedral, belonging to a remarkable large parish, called the Mother Church, with a very low tower, and a ring of 6 bells.

There is a common tradition that King Lucius was buried in this church. K. Collier in his historical discription mentions the several historians who take notice of it.

2. St. John the Baptist, in the Northgate-street, with a neat spire, and a ring of five bells.

The Magdalen, generally called St. James's Hospital, for nineteen paupers, with 1*s.* 6*d.* each; and St. Margaret's Hospital for nine poor men, with 2*s.* each weekly, are in this parish.

3. St. Michael, near where the cross stood, a neat spire, and six bells. The two parishes of St. Mary de Grace and St. Aldart, the churches destroyed in the rebellion, were united to this parish,
but

but at the restoration the former was nullified, and has remained a distinct parish ever since.

The Blue-Coat Hospital, erected by Sir Thomas Rich, of Sunning, Berks, for twenty boys, six of whom are to leave it every year, and have 10l. each to bind them apprentices, is in this parish.

There are also ten men and ten women, who have each a blue gown or cloak, and a pair of stockings and shoes, and a shirt or shift, every year; and if any money remains at the year's end, it is by the founder's order to be disposed of to female servants, who have lived seven years in one service.

4. St. Mary de Cript, in the Southgate-street, a very neat spire, and an excellent ring of bells.

All Saints was a distinct parish till demolished in the wars 1643; it is now converted to the Tolfey.

St. Owen's, the church of which was destroyed as above, is also united to this; in which are, a Free School, founded 38th Henry VIII. 1547, by Joan Cook, widow of Alderman Cook; and St. Kimbro's hospital, built by Sir Thomas Bell, for six poor people.

15. St. Nicholas, in the Westgate-street, with a spire and ring of six bells.

A little below this church is the post-office.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital, founded by Henry III. for twenty-four men and three women, with

a weekly allowance of 2s. 6d. each, and a chamber; and for maintaining a minister, physician, master, and surgeon; is in this parish.

St. Catherine's, alias St. Oswald's.

The Dean and Chapter of Bristol, who had the rectory advowson of the vicarage and impropriation, granted them 34th Henry VIII. allow a vicar 10l. per annum, to baptize, visit the sick, and bury. The church was demolished 1643.

Trinity Church is a vicarage, without any revenue or incumbent; the parish was, by an ordinance of parliament 1648, united to St. Nicholas. 1689 the church, which for a long time had been in a ruinous condition, was taken down to save the charge of repairing; the tower being a beautiful structure was left standing, as of publick use and an ornament to the city. But by virtue of an act of parliament 23d George II. taken down also, and the materials purchased and used in rebuilding the church of Upton upon Severn. The site of the church is now occupied as a market.

Besides many very considerable private donations in all these parishes, which at once prove both the riches and liberality of the inhabitants of this city and its neighbourhood.

The charity school and workhouse was founded by Timothy Nourse, esq; who gave 100l. for ever towards it; and by an act of parliament passed 1764, the guardians are to ascertain what money will be necessary for the maintenance of the poor, which

which must be certified to the mayor, and levied by the church-wardens and overseers of the respective parishes.

In the year 1756 a subscription was opened, and carried on with great success, under the auspices of Norborn Berkeley, the late Lord Botetourt, and the Honourable and Rev. Dr. Talbot, for establishing a county infirmary at this place; each of them contributing to so noble a charity in a measure adequate to their generosity and public spirit.

On a sufficient sum being raised, a piece of ground was purchased in the Southgate-street, and a handsome and commodious building begun, (towards which his late Majesty granted 9,200 feet of timber out of the Forest of Dean) and was opened for the reception of patients in 1760, having cost 6200l.

This extensive charity is supported by annual subscriptions amounting to 970l. or thereabout, and the interest of 12,000l. placed out on different securities.—The whole governed by such rules, and conducted in so orderly and prudent a manner, as justly to deserve the liberal benefactions sometimes left it, and universal countenance.

The number of patients constantly in the house, on an average, are 112. Of those admitted and discharged in the year, 600 and upwards; besides above 300 out-patients. The total annual expence from 1800l. to 2000l.

The

The Tolsey, or Toll-booth, was anciently, and is now, employed for the public affairs of the city; first built in 1565, but demolished in 1602, when a council chamber and room under it were erected; but 1648 the North wall of All-Saints church, destroyed in the rebellion, was taken away, and the whole church converted into a court for the Sheriffs, and other public uses. The whole, by act of parliament 23d George II. taken down and rebuilt from the ground, with a handsome front. Here the Mayor and Justices for the city, and in-county, hold the quarter sessions, and transact all public business. But the Booth-hall or Guildhall, rebuilt 1606, is by the charter of the city made subject to the jurisdiction both of the out-county and of the city; and is the place for the holding quarter sessions for the out-county, the assizes for the trial of criminals and all civil causes of importance. They are both in Westgate-street.

1689, November 30th, first of William and Mary, a court of conscience was established in this city, as well as in Bristol and Newcastle.

The castle was built in the time of William the Conqueror; part of it is now leased out by the crown, and the rest serves for a prison, one of the best in England.

There is a large reservoir (said to have been made by the late Colonel Selwyn at his sole expence) about a mile distant from the city, at the foot of Robin Hood's Hill; whence the water is conveyed

conveyed by pipes to a square basin in the centre of the city, and from that into four channels, one passing through each of the four principal streets. Near the reservoir is a small public house, kept by the man who takes care of the water.

*Of the FOUNDATION of the ABBEY of
GLOUCESTER.*

Sir William Dugdale says, "Tradition informs us that a bishop and preachers were appointed at Gloucester A. 180, by Lucius, (named also Lever Maur) the first Christian King;" who, in 177, sent Eleuanus and Medwinus to Eleutherus (12th Bishop of Rome, from A. 176, in the reign of Marcus Aurelius, till A. 192, the first year of the reign of his son Commodus) to request him to send missionaries to Britain; and Fugacius and Damianus were sent for that purpose.*

Sir William also says, "That Eldad was Bishop A. 489, and Dubritius A. 522, and that Gloucester was one of the three Archiepiscopal Sees, (viz. London, York, and Gloucester) erected by Lucius."†

* The original epistle in Latin from Eleutherus to King Lucius, bearing date A. D. 180, is in the Cotton library.

† The last was removed to Menevia, St. David's, for the sake of St. David; but of this there can be no certainty, as all the annals of those times were burnt during the wars with the Pagans.

William

William of Malmesbury affirms, " That the foundation of the monastery here was laid by Wulphere 6th King of the Mercians, A. 679;* but here must be some mistake in the date, as he died A. 675. That there was one begun is evident, from the grant made A. 681 by Ethelred, his successor, to his kinsman Osric, (who in 718 was eighteenth King of Northumberland) of the ground on which the monastery was built, besides the town of Gloucester, and many other lands in the county of Gloucester, with a very great sum of money, (having in the first year of his reign appointed him governor of the Wicces) on condition,——

First; That he should finish and compleat the monastery already begun.

Secondly; That he should place therein certain persons who should intend the worship of God, and prescribe them rules for a canonical life.

Thirdly; That he should constitute and appoint his sister Kyneburgh to be first abbess, and settle and confirm all those possessions on her. In consequence of this, Osric built and endowed a most stately monastery of Nuns, dedicated to St. Peter, near the place where the cathedral now stands.

682—Said Kyneburgh, sister to Osric, and daughter of King Penda, who had been wife of Alkfryd 15th King of Northumberland, was appointed first abbess, and took care to see the mo-

* In a MS. it is said Wulphere began it in 672.

naſtery finiſhed; when it was conſecrated by Theodore, Archbiſhop of York, and Boſil or Baſil, firſt Biſhop of Worceſter; ſhe preſided over it twenty-nine years.

714—Eadburgh, who had been wife of Wulphere or Wulfred, (the perſon mentioned by William of Malmsbury to have begun it) was appointed ſecond abbeſs, and preſided twenty-five years.

739—Evah, (ſome call her Gaſſe) who had been Queen, and wife of Ethelred, was appointed third abbeſs, and preſided thirty-three years. Some authors ſay ſhe began in 735, and preſided only thirty years; but the above is the moſt exact calculation I have been able to form. After her death there was a vacancy in this monaſtery fifty years, by the bloody wars with the Danes, during which it was ruined and deſtroyed.

821—Bernulfe, 16th King of the Mercians, new built this monaſtery in another form, and inſtead of Nuns ſubſtituted an order of ſecular preachers, who were married, and continued two hundred years.

1022—Canute, at the inſtigatiſon of Wolſtan, Biſhop of Worceſter, ejected the preaching clerks, and eſtabliſhed in their places regular monks of the order of St. Benediſt; and made Edrick, one of the ſeculars, firſt abbot.

1058—Wolſtan, a monk of Worceſter, was by Aldred or Alfred, (who in 1047 was Biſhop of that dioceſe) made ſecond abbot. Which Alfred, afterwards

afterwards Archbishop of York, who crowned King William the Conqueror,* built the church new from the ground, at some distance from the place where it stood before, and nearer the skirts of the town; but retained in mortgage divers lands belonging to the monastery to reimburse himself, and finished it 1061.

Sir William Dugdale says, "Alfred began it in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and finished it 7th of said reign," which is only 1049; he must mean 17th rather, 1059, as coming nearer this time.

1072—Serlo, chaplain to King William,† was made third abbot, and found only two monks and
eight

* He also crowned his Queen Matilda on Whitfunday 1068. King William was crowned every year.

† Who in the 20th year of his reign kept his Christmas here, as he had done 1084; but this year 1085 he held a court here for five days, where he was attended by his great men; and the clergy afterwards held a synod for three days. He commonly kept his Easter at Winchester.

In his reign, or a little before, surnames first came to be used in England; but not among the common people till the reign of Edward II. when settled, it is said, by act of parliament. The cognomen was used by the Romans (besides the general name of the race or family called Gentilitium) to distinguish the branch of the family; they had also a third called Agnomen, on account of some personal distinction as Africanus, &c. in this they were imitated by the Anglo-Saxons, as Edgar the Peaceable, &c. but these being a kind of nick-name,
(if

eight scholars in it, so much was their number diminished by Alfred's having been made Archbishop of York. He procured very great donations to the monastery, and also recovered the lands Aldred had retained as a mortgage. He rebuilt the church, the first stone of which was laid 1089 by the Bishop of Hereford, in the presence of Abbot Serlo, on the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul.

1100—It was finished, and on the 15th of July consecrated by Sampson, Bishop of Worcester; Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester; and Henry, Bishop of Bangor; and dedicated to St. Peter.

1102—It was with the city consumed by fire.

1104—Abbot Serlo died, leaving one hundred monks in this monastery; and Peter, then prior, was made fourth abbot.

This church appears to have been twice destroyed by fire.*

M .

1296

(if I may use the expression) did not descend to the son; so differed from the surname, properly derived from names of places, offices, or the addition of son; as Roger de Laci, Roger of Laci. If the father's name was Roger, the son was Hodgson, if Walter, Watson: In offices William (the) Chamberlain, Walter (the) Cook, dropping the Domesday Book is the oldest record in which they are to be found; Godefridus *de Mannevilla*, &c. or Gulielmus *filius osberni*, &c. Eudo, *Dapifer*, Gislebertus Cocus, in France, where introduced in the year 987; they were written originally thus, ^{de Bourbon} Louis, therefore called surnames from being written *sur*, *over*.

* 1214, 1223—But the damages were soon repaired by the devotion and munificence of that age, when blind
zeal

1296—King Edward I. built the college-gate, still called King Edward's Gate.

The present cathedral,* dedicated to St. Peter, affirmed

zeal construing rich and magnificent church endowments to be meritorious, and works of super-erogation, occasioned the act of Mortmain to be passed 1279, 7th Edward I. to prevent the alienation of lands, &c. to any guild fraternity &c. without leave of the King or Lord of the manor; as by such alienation they fell into hands from which they never reverted to the donor, or any temporal or common use; therefore called Mortmain or Mainmort, a dead hand, in which light these were regarded.

*Dimensions of the Cathedral.

	Length.	Breadth.	Heighth.
	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.
The Lady's Chapel - - -	90	27	66
Body of the church - - -	171 9	85	69
Choir to the altar - - -	141	37½	84
Between the church and choir	21		
Between the altar and lady's chapel - - -	15		
Church and chapel - - -	420 9		
North and South ailes - - -	46	34	66
Passage from the choir to the lady's chapel - - -		19	31
Each cloyster - - -	147	13	16½
Church on the outside - - -			85½
Tower, which stands in the centre, to the Battlements - - -			198
From the Battlements to the pinnacle - - -			25¼
The porch - - -	21	18	25½
Church from East to West - -	420		
Ditto from North to South - -	144		

The

affirmed by travellers to be one of the best pieces of architecture in England, was begun to be built, as it now stands, by John Thokey, who had been Sub-Prior, and was 1306 elected seventeenth abbot. In 1318 he rebuilt the South aisle; and 1327 brought the body of Edward II. from Berkeley castle, and buried it honourably here. The vast offerings at whose shrine, and the contributinal assistance of the gentlemen of the neighbourhood, enabled him and the succeeding abbots to complet it.

1329—Abbot Thokey through weakness of age resigned, and was succeeded by John Wigmore the prior, made eighteenth abbot. He built the Grange at Highnam.

1351—Thomas Horton, the sacrist, was promoted to be twentieth abbot, and built the North aisle, and a great hall, where a parliament was afterwards held.

1381—Walter Frowcester,* the chamberlain, twenty-second abbot.—He procured from Pope Urban a grant of the Mitre, Ring, Sandals, and Dalmatic, and began building the neat cloysters, no where to be equalled for curious ceiling and ornamental workmanship.

The tower has a ring of eight bells, and in a loft under these, one weighing about 6,500lbs.; its diameter five feet ten inches.

* Sir Robert Atkyns calls him Trowcestre, but Frowcester is most likely to have been his name from Frocester or Froster, about twelve miles from this place.

1419—John Morwent, twenty-fourth abbot, built the beautiful frontispiece at the West end, from the ground.

1450—Thomas Seabrook, twenty-sixth abbot, began building the stately tower, so justly admired for its curious architecture, and appointed Robert Tully, a monk of this church, afterwards Bishop of St. David's, to take care of the finishing it.

1457—Richard Hanly, twenty-seventh abbot, laid the foundation of the Virgin Mary's Chapel, a very beautiful building, finished by William Farley, twenty-eighth abbot, in 1472.

At the dissolution of religious houses, Abbot Parker was the thirty-third and last abbot. He adorned and beautified the South-gate of the church, called King Edward's Gate. This abbey was resigned to the King by the Prior, and not by the Abbot; and the revenues, according to Sir William Dugdale, amounted to 1946l. 5s. 9d. per annum, (a vast sum in those days) when it was secularized, and though a mitred abbey, and had great privileges, it had remained under the visitation of the Bishop of Worcester till this period. On the 3d of September, A. D. 1541, 33d Henry VIII. it was erected into a Bishoprick, with a Dean and Chapter.

John Wakeman, (alias Wick) B. D. the last abbot of Tewksbury, being the King's chaplain, was the first Bishop. The pious and learned Dr. John Hooper was the second, (though first protestant bishop) and for being so strenuous to promote

mote the reformation, was by Queen Mary caused to be burnt before the gate of the cathedral, thinking she could not fix a greater indignity upon him.

The first Dean was William Jennings, B. D. (the last prior of St. Oswald) a monk of St. Peter's abbey, being also one of the King's chaplains. Here once in three years is held a meeting of the three choirs of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford, in the month of August. In the year 1783 it will be at Gloucester, and the following year at Hereford.

The whispering place is a long gallery from one side of the choir to the other, built in an octagonal form, with three sides taken off, and contrived so as not to darken the great East window of the choir, behind which it stands. The distance from the first to the fifth corner is 25 yards; at the first of which, if any person whisper, every syllable may be heard distinctly at the other, though the passage is open in the middle, and there are large openings in the wall for a door and window.*

The city of Gloucester has given the title of Earl and Duke to the following personages:—

During the time the Romans were in possession of Britain, Gloucester was governed by a

* Besides the persons already mentioned, Robert de Courtoise or Courthofe, (eldest son of William the Conqueror) who died in Cardiff Castle 1154, was buried in the choir here.

Consul, anciently signifying an Earl or Count. What we call County was by the ancient Britons called a Consulate, *Consulatus*; and Viscounts, *Vicecomites*, by them *Vice-Consuls*.

While the Saxon Heptarchy lasted, the principal magistrate in towns was, a Port Greve or Port Grave,* and by such a one this city was then governed.—Chambers derives this word from Port, a port or other town, and Geref a governor. Why may it not be derived, as I rather think it is, from Port a town, and the German word Graf, a Count or Earl?† By all which it appears, that

* The Sheriff, or Shire-reve, i. e. *præfect* of the Shire, from the Saxon *Gerefa*, contracted into *Grefa*, and Greve, and Grave; Burgraves, and Mark, or Mar-grave, are Judges of the Burroughs and Marches.

† Earl seems to be the most ancient title among our English nobility, and the first degree of it next to that Prince. Hugh Lupus had the first grant of an hereditary Earldom after the conquest.

It is the common opinion that the Barons, after this period, were the same with the Thanes in the Saxon times.

The first Duke in England was Edward the Black Prince, son of Edward III. created Duke of Cornwall 1337, 11th Edward III. and ever since the King of England's eldest son is born with this title; those of Prince of Wales, and Earl of Chester, are by creation. Since the accession of King James I. the King's eldest son is also born Duke of Rothesay, and Seneschal, or Great Steward of Scotland.

The first Marquis was Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, created Marquis of Dublin 1385, 8th Richard II.

The

that Gloucester has ever been a place of great consequence, and looked upon as an Earldom.

Camden says, " That some have imposed on the world, and made William Fitz Eustace to be the first Earl of Gloucester, but that great Antiquary believes there never was any such person, nor indeed do I find him mentioned by any of the English historians."

Sir William Dugdale mentions Eldol, as first Earl of Gloucester in 461, who in 489 charged through the Pagan army, and took Hengist the Saxon (who laid the foundation of the monarchy of Britain) prisoner,* and afterwards slew him.

The above author says, " That Swayne, eldest son of Godwin, Earl of Kent, and brother-in-

The first Viscount on record, and who sat in Parliament by that name, was John Viscount Beaumont, created 18th Henry VI.

* For his having, on the 1st of May 474, treacherously massacred 300 British nobles, whom, with Vortigern their King, he had invited to a treaty of peace at Ambresbury in Wiltshire; when Earl Eldol, with a hedge stake, having no other weapon, slew 17 of the Saxons, (some authors say seventy) and escaped to Gloucester. The Britons came unarmed, but the Saxons had their seaxes, short swords or daggers, concealed, (from wearing which it is said they took their names, as the Quirites did from Quiris, a short spear; and the Scythians from Scytten, to shoot with a bow) and on the signal, ' Nimed eure Seaxes,' pull out your daggers, they fell on the unarmed English Nobles. In memory of this massacre, Ambrosius is said to have built Stonehenge near Salisbury.

The Saxon arms are two short Swords or Daggers crossed,
law

law to Edward the Confessor, was Earl of Gloucester," which others also make mention of: This Swayne died in Syria, returning from a pilgrimage to Jerusalem.

Brietric, the Saxon, was Lord of Gloucester, immediately before the conquest; but at the instigation of Maud, (Matilda) wife to the Conqueror, for having formerly refused to marry her, he was thrown into prison, and his possessions seized.

1109, 9th Henry I. Robert Fitz Roy* (a natural son of King Henry I. by Nesta, daughter of Rees

* This Robert (who is styled also Consul of Gloucester) behaved with great valour and honour, in asserting the title of his half sister the Empress Maud, (to whom, in the years 1127 and 1130, during the life of her father Henry I. the oath of fealty had been taken as his heir) against King Stephen, (son of Alice, third daughter of William the Conqueror) who, on the death of Henry, usurped the crown, and at the battle of Lincoln 1140, was taken prisoner by Earl Robert, refusing to surrender to any but him. Maud was then acknowledged Queen, and had the crown delivered to her at Winchester; (formerly the capital) where, after having endured a two months siege with Earl Robert and the King of Scotland, in a sally from the castle on the 14th September 1141, the Earl fell into the hands of the forces under Stephen's Queen, and his son Eustace de Boulogne; and was reckoned of such consequence as to be exchanged for King Stephen, and the exchange deemed equal. He died at Gloucester October 31, 1147, of a fever, and was buried in the monastery of St. James at Bristol, which he had founded.

King

Rees ap Owen, Prince of South Wales) marrying Mabel, daughter of Robert Fitz Hamon, Lord of Corboille in Normandy, and by William Rufus, created Lord of Tewkesbury, the Barony of Gloucester, and other great possessions, by that means resting in her husband, he was by the King, his father, made first Earl of Gloucester, after the Norman conquest; he died 1147, September 10.

William, his son and heir, having only three daughters, that the Earldom might not be divided, constituted John, younger son of Henry II. his heir; who 1189, 1st Richard I.* married
Isabel,

King Stephen died 25th October 1154, eleven months after he had settled the succession on Henry Fitz-Empress; having reigned eighteen years, ten months, and twenty-four days, in an almost uninterrupted series of troubles.

The Empress Maud died at Rouen 10th September 1167, 14th of her son Henry II's reign, and 67th of her age.

1176, Henry II. first divided the kingdom into six circuits, and appointed three itinerant Justices for each of them. Now, two Judges are appointed to each twice a year, after Hilary Term and Trinity Term, called Lent Assizes and Summer Assizes.

In his reign, 1155, coaches were first used in England.

* 1189, Henry Fitz-Alwin was chosen the first mayor of London, who continued in the office above twenty-four years; and the same year, Henry Cornhill and Richard Reynere were the first Sheriffs.

About this time coats of arms came to be hereditary in families. They originated from badges painted for
the

Isabel, William's youngest daughter, and repudiating her on his coming to the throne, in the

the sake of distinction on the shields or coats of armour of those who went to the Crusades, to recover the Holy Land out of the hands of the Saracens. King Richard departed for the first of them, December 11, 1187, and on his return in 1192, being shipwrecked in the gulf of Venice, through ignorance of his route got into Germany, where he was taken prisoner, at a small village near Vienna, by Leopold Duke of Austria, who delivered him to the Emperor Henry VI. (his most inveterate enemy, from an affront received from him in the Holy Land) upon assurance of having a large share of his ransom; for which in 1194, after fifteen months confinement, 100,000 marks were paid, and hostages given for 50,000 more; but on the Emperor's death (occasioned this year by a fall from his horse) they were according to his will released without any further payment.

The place of the King's imprisonment was discovered in 1193 by a minstrel he had trained up in his court, named Blondell de Nesle; who (no one knowing in what country the King had arrived since he left the Holy Land) resolved to search for him; and after travelling some time came to a town called Tribales, near the castle, where the King was; and on being informed a prisoner, whom no-body knew, had been detained there more than a year, he tried to get a sight of him, but this proving impracticable, he one day, being seated opposite a window of the castle, began to sing a song in French which they had formerly composed together. When the King heard it, he knew it could be no other than Blondell who sang, and therefore, when he paused at the half of the song, began the other half and completed it. Thus Blondell having gained the knowledge where the King his master was, returned home to England, and acquainted the Barons with it, who immediately sat about procuring his release; and he arrived at Sandwich (from Antwerp) March 20, 1194, after a four year's absence.

first

first year of his reign, she married Jeffery deMan-deville, Earl of Essex; who, 17th of the same, had the title of Earl of Gloucester conferred on him.

1216—On the death of Isabel, Almarick Montfort, Earl of Eurieux, by Mable eldest daughter of William Fitz Roy, succeeded to the Earldom of Gloucester, but died soon after without issue; when Gilbert de Clare (son of Richard Earl of Clare and Hertford, by Amicia, second daughter of William; who, on the death of Mable, his wife's eldest sister, had taken upon him the title of Earl of Gloucester) succeeded to the Earldoms of Gloucester and Hertford. He died 1230, 14th Henry III. and was buried at Tewkesbury, leaving issue,

Richard de Clare, who died in the wars against Henry III. and was buried at Tewkesbury 46th Henry III. 1262, and was succeeded by his son and heir;—

Gilbert de Clare, called the Red, who went to Henry III. then at Bourdeaux, to be invested with his father's inheritance, but he did not obtain it till after having solicited a long time, and being obliged to make the King considerable presents; he died 1295, 23d Edward I.* leaving
Gilbert

* 1288, he was speaker to the Lords at a Parliament held at Westminster.

He fell under the displeasure of King Edward I. for not accompanying him in his arms to Flanders, and all
his

Gilbert his son and heir, who was then but five years of age. His mother, 1296, marrying Ralph de

his lands were seized to the King's use, but restored 1290, on his taking to wife the King's second daughter, Joan de Acres so called from being born to him at the city of Acon in the Holy Land 1272, the first year of his reign, by his Queen Eleanor, so famous for her conjugal love; having this same year rescued the King from death by sucking the wounds he had received with a poisoned knife, (from Anzazin the Saracen, an assassin) whereby she perfectly drew out the venom and healed them. She died 28th of November 1291, at Hardeby or Horneby (some say Grantham) in Lincolnshire, and was carried to Westminster to be interred; ten crosses were erected in honor of her memory where the body rested; the first at Lincoln, and the last at Charing-Cross. She was the daughter of Ferdinand III. and sister to Alphonsus, King of Castile and Leon, surnamed the Wise. Astronomical tables were composed under his direction at the expence of 400,000 crowns.

King Edward I. died 7th of July 1307, aged 68, after a reign of thirty-four years and upwards. He was buried at Westminster, and his body being done over with wax, was so preserved, that May 2, 1774, some antiquarians having got permission from the Chapter, on examining his tomb found his corpse unconsumed, though it had been buried near 467 years.

1273, 2d Edward I. Rodolph of Habsburg, was the first Emperor of the House of Austria in Germany. This empire had been founded A. 800 by Charlemagne.

1298, 27th Edward I. the Turkish Empire began in Bythinia; Ottoman or Osman was the first Emperor.

Anno 1296, King Edward I. having made himself master of most of the principal places in Scotland, July 2, Baliol King of Scotland, came to him at Kincardin and made

de Monthermer without the King her father's knowledge, the said Ralph was committed to prison, and all the lands and castles formerly granted the Earl Gilbert seized into the King's hands; on the mediation of the Bishop of Durham they were restored, and he was summoned to parliament as Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, which he enjoyed till his son-in-law Gilbert de Clare came of age, when he was summoned as Lord Monthermer.*

Gilbert de Clare was slain in that defeat, (the most terrible England had ever endured since the beginning of the monarchy,) on the 25th of June 1314, 7th Edward II. at the battle of Banockbourn,† by the river of that name.

N

Robert

made a formal resignation of his kingdom; shortly after, the states being assembled at Berwick, the nobility and officers of the kingdom swore fealty to Edward; who then brought the crown, sceptre, and rest of the regalia into England; also the famous chair, containing the stone of Scone, in which their Kings were inaugurated; since made use of at the coronation of our Kings in Westminster Abbey.

* From his granddaughter Margaret, by marriage with Sir John Montagu, father of John Earl of Salisbury, descended the late Duke of Montagu, (who was Marquis of Monthermer,) the Duke of Manchester, Earl of Sandwich, and late Earl of Halifax extinct. The name of Montagu was taken from a sharp-pointed mountain in Somersetshire, in Latin de Monte Acuto, hence Montacute, and de Montaigu, or Montagu, French.

† Between 30,000 Scots and 200,000 English, who were routed with the loss of 50,000 slain, and 30,000 prisoners.

King

Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, sent his body to King Edward without any ransom, and it was buried at Tewkesbury (where he was born) near his father, grand-father, and great grand-father. Dying without any heir male, his sisters became his heirs; Eleanor, wife to Hugh Despenser; Margaret, to Piers de Gaveston; and Elizabeth, to John de Burgh. Hugh de Audeley married Margaret, relict of Piers de Gaveston; and 11th Edward III.* 1337, was created Earl of

King Edward II. is the first King of England who took a coronation oath, that remains upon record.

* Anno 1340, 13th of his reign he went into Flanders, and by persuasion of the Flemings, took upon him the stile, title, and arms of King of France, viz. Three Flowers de Luce, adding this motto, 'Dieu et Mon Droit,' God and my right. This step he took that they might the better justify partaking in his quarrel, and dispense with their oath, and bond of two millions of crowns, never to bear arms against the King of France. Some authors pretend that the above motto was first used by Richard I. after the battle of Gisors in 1195.

January 1, 1343, he instituted the order of Knights of King Arthur's round table, at Windsor.

August 26, 1346, was fought the famous battle of Cressy, when (besides the Kings of Bohemia, and Majorca, and nine other Princes) 80 Knights bannerets, 1200 Knights, and 30,000 common Soldiers, were slain.

The King of Bohemia's standard, on which were embroidered in gold, three Ostrich feathers, with this motto, 'Ich Dien,' I serve, was brought to the Prince of Wales, (Edward the Black Prince) who, in memory of the day, bore them in his coronet with the same motto;

of Gloucester ; he died 21st Edward III. 1348, leaving only a daughter, married to Ralph Baron Stafford.

1385, 9th Richard II. Thomas of Woodstock, Earl of Buckingham, (youngest son of Edward III.) was created first Duke of Gloucester.*

1399, 22d Richard II. Thomas Lord Le Despenser, great grandson of Hugh Le Despenser,

motto ; and have ever since been borne by the Prince of Wales.

Great guns are said to have been first used at this battle ; but this can hardly be, as gunpowder was not found out till 1400 by Swartz of Cologne.

1349, he instituted the most noble and illustrious order of the garter.

September 19, 1356, was fought the battle of Poitiers, with great loss to the French, though six to one in number, and their King John taken prisoner, and conducted to London.

Edward the Black Prince (so called from his black armour) died June 8, 1376, in the 46th year of his age, and was by his own desire buried at Canterbury. He is said never to have undertaken an expedition without conquest, or formed a siege without carrying the place. He was father to Richard II. at whose coronation, 16th July 1377, mention is first made of the appearance of a champion in Westminster-hall, to challenge any one who should dispute the King's title. The origin of this custom is not known ; but it is thought to be of an older date ; since Sir John Dimmock performed it now, by virtue of a right annexed to the manor of Scrivelby in Lincolnshire ; which he held in right of Margaret his wife, daughter of Sir John Marmion. The above manor still continues in the family of Dimmock.

* See account of his death, page 143.

who married Eleanor, eldest sister of Gilbert de Clare, was created Earl of Gloucester. In 1400, 1st Henry IV. he was degraded by Parliament, attainted of high treason, and beheaded at Bristol.*

1414—Humphrey of Lancaster (fourth son of Henry IV.) was, by his brother Henry V.† in the second year of his reign, created Duke of Gloucester; he was protector to his nephew Henry VI. and used to stile himself son, brother, and uncle of Kings; Duke of Gloucester, Earl of Henault, Holland, Zeland, and Pembroke; Lord of Friesland, great Chamberlain of the kingdom of Eng-

* See page 143.

† Henry V. surnamed of Monmouth, because born there in 1388; was crowned 9th April 1413, and on the 25th of Octo. 1415, gained the famous battle of Azincourt or Agincourt; where the French were, according to Mezerai, four times superior in number to him; and he is said to have taken more prisoners than he had soldiers in his army. The day before the battle he sent David Gam, a brave Welch captain, to view the strength of the enemy, who gallantly reported, "That there were enough to be killed, enough to be taken, and enough to run away."

June 2, 1420, he married Catherine, daughter of Charles 6th King of France, and by the treaty of Troye, signed May 21, he had been declared Regent, and after Charles's death, heir to the crown, of France; but died 31st August 1422, in the thirty-fourth year of his age. After his death his Queen married Owen Tudor, esq. Their eldest son Edmond Tudor, who, 31st Henry VI. was created Earl of Richmond, married Margaret, (daughter of John Beaufort Duke of Somerset, grandson of John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster, by Catherine Swinford) by whom he had Henry Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII.

land,

land, Protector and Defender of the same kingdom and church of England. He governed the kingdom twenty-five years, and was a great friend and patron both to his country and learning, whence he was called *the Good*; yet, by the malice of Margaret of Anjou, Queen of Henry VI. he was seized and imprisoned at St. Edmondsbury 1446, and the same night, as it is supposed, strangled, being found dead in his bed; though his body was shewn to the Parliament, and it was affirmed that he died of a palsy.*

N 3

Richard

* He was buried at St. Alban's, where part of his body, embalmed, was found not many years ago. An erroneous report for a long time prevailed, of his having been buried in St. Paul's Cathedral; and the tomb of Sir John Beauchamp being taken for his, was accordingly much resorted to; and from people sauntering about it till dinner hour was past, and thereby losing their dinner, grew the old proverb of "Dining with Duke Humphrey."

1455, on the 23d of May, King Henry VI. was taken prisoner at the battle of St. Alban's, the first fought between the houses of York and Lancaster. In 1461, after another battle near the same place, his Queen being victorious, he was freed; the same year, 4th of March, he was deposed, and Edward IV. crowned; October 25, 1470, Henry remounted the throne; but seven months after in 1471, he was again imprisoned in the Tower, where he died May 23d of the same year, aged 49; the accounts of which are differently related.

1471, the art of printing was brought into England by William Caxton, of London, mercer, who managed the first press set up in the Alnery of Westminster, (by Illip the abbot) till 1494, when he died.

Printing

1461—Richard, (afterwards King Richard III.) youngest brother to Edward IV. was by him, in the first year of his reign, created Duke of Gloucester; and on the 22d of August 1485, slain in that ever-memorable battle of Bosworth Field.*

The

Printing with wooden blocks, and very soon after with separate wooden types, was first performed by L. Koster, at Harlaem 1430; whence brought 1452 by Francis Corfellis, and introduced at Oxford.

Metal types were invented by John Geinsfleisch Guttemburgh of Mentz, and Fust, 1441.—The method of casting types was discovered by Peter Schæffer 1452.

Others again say, that John Mantel, of Straßbourg, was the first who invented the art of printing: Each has his several advocates, but Guttemburgh seems to be the best supported and intitled to the discovery.

The first printed book was the *Catholicon Januensis*, folio, dated 1460, now in the King's Library; and the advocates for Fust's being the inventor, say, it is his type; for though it has not his name, it perfectly resembles some printed soon after, to which it is affixed.

The first quarto was Tully's Offices in 1465 and 1466; of this there are copies with both dates, in the Bodleian and C. C. College libraries, Oxford.

Fust or Faust carried some of his printed bibles to Paris, and wanted to impose them on the French as MSS. who, considering the number of books, and their exact conformity with each other, concluded there was witchcraft in the case, and threatening to indict him, extorted the secret. Hence the origin of the popular story of Dr. Faustus.

* Whereby an end was put to the wars between the Houses of York and Lancaster, occasioned by the accession

The title of Duke of Gloucester was not disposed of for 174 years. King Charles the 2d, in the 10th year of his reign, 1659, created his youngest brother Prince Henry, Duke of Gloucester; he died the year following.

1689—William, son of the Princess (afterwards Queen) Anne* and George Prince of Denmark was, 1st William and Mary, created Duke of Gloucester; who died 1700.

1717-18, 4th George I. Frederick Lewis, eldest son to his late Majesty, and father to our present most gracious Sovereign, was, Jan. 10, created Duke of Gloucester; died 20th of March 1751, Prince of Wales; and on the 19th of Nov.

cession of King Henry IV. 1399, having lasted eighty-six years; during which twelve pitched battles were fought; and four Kings, one Prince, ten Dukes, two Marquisses, twenty-one Earls, twenty-seven Lords, two Viscounts, one Lord Prior, one Judge, one hundred and thirty-nine Knights, four hundred and forty-one Esquires, and eighty-four thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight private soldiers, lost their lives.

1486—Henry VII. marrying Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward IV. the two houses were united.

1491, 6th Henry VII. Ferdinand V. King of Spain, recovered the city and country of Granada from the Moors; (which they had been possessed of above 700 years) Pope Alexander VI. thereupon gave him, the title of, the Catholick King.

* In 1702, Queen Anne ordered *Semper Eadem* to be used as her motto. 20th July 1706, 6th Queen Anne, the articles of union between England and Scotland were signed by the Commissioners of both kingdoms.

1764,

1764, 4th George III. the title was by his present Majesty conferred on his second brother his Royal Highness Prince William Henry, then created Duke of Gloucester; who, Sept. 6, 1776, married Maria Countess Dowager of Waldgrave, daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, K. B. by whom he has issue living,

Sophia Matilda born May 29, 1773; William Frederick, born at Rome January 15, 1776; and Caroline Augusta Maria, born June 24, 1774, died March 14, 1775.

CIRENCESTER, *commonly* CICETER,*

A very ancient city, by Ptolomy called Corinium; by Antonine, Durocornovium; by Giraldus, Passerum Urbem, the sparrows city; upon a report that Gurmunde, a tyrant from Africk, besieging this city, tied fire to the wings of sparrows, which lighting in the town on inflammable matter, set fire to the whole. When the Romans were in Britain, they settled a colony at this place, and fortified the town with strong lofty walls, the circuit of which extended 2 miles about; and a castle, the remains of which are still

* Called in the Itinerary Corinium Dobunorum, and placed 14 miles from Glevum or Gloster, 15 miles from Spina, now a small village; yet still retains the name of Spine, and the lands near it Spinam Lands. The town of Newbury was built out of its ruins. It is said, that the Emperor Constantine was crowned King of the Britons in this city.

to

to be seen ; and here their Consular-ways* met and crossed each other. When they left the island in 430, the Britons placed a garrison here ; and defended it many years against the Saxons ; to whom at last, under Cheuline King of the West Saxons, they were obliged to submit at the battle of Dyrham 577.†

Ciceter was soon after made a frontier garrison against the Mercians ; to whom (under Peda, first Christian King of Mercia, and son of Penda) they were forced to surrender it in 656 ; they held it till the reign of Ethelred I. 872, fifth sole Monarch, when the Danes under Guthurm (the former, no doubt, mistaken for him) took it, and put all the inhabitants to the sword ; after which they erected a tower here, the ruins whereof are still visible, and called by corruption Grismond's Tower.

But Alfred, who after fighting seven battles against the Danes in 876, was, upon a reinforce-

* The great Fosseway, the Irmin-street, and the Acman-street, by some called the Ickenild-way, which passed not far from Witney in its course to Cirencester, where the four great ways crossed.

Some historians say, " That the Acman-street was not one of the four, but considerable for conducting to the city of Bath the infirm people troubled with aches ;" whence that city, in ancient writers, was called Acamanum, or Akeman-street.

† Where three British Kings, Commeaile, Condidan, and Fairemeiol or Fariminaile, were slain, and the cities of Gloucester, Cirencester, and Bath, thereupon yielded to the West Saxons.

ment

ment of them coming over, obliged in 878 to secrete himself in the Isle of Athelney, near Taunton in Somersetshire, collecting his friends and scattered forces, soon after engaged and totally routed them at the battle of Edington or Ethandun in the same county; on which they quitted Chippenham, where they had seated themselves, and some came to Cirencester; here remained a year, but 879 left this place also; since which it has never been inhabited to the circuit of its walls.

1020—In the reign of Canute, that Prince held a council of Parliament there, and an act was passed declaring Prince Ethelwold an out-law.

1150—In the wars between King Stephen and the Empress Maud, Robert Earl of Gloucester took possession of this town, and placed a strong garrison in it.

1173—19th Henry II. the castle was seized by the Earl of Leicester, who held it out against the King's forces for some time, but at last was obliged to surrender upon conditions.

1216—1st Henry III. the King having taken it by storm, ordered the castle and walls to be demolished.

1321—King Edward II. met his army here at Christmas.

1400—1st Henry IV. the Duke of Surry and Earl of Salisbury, Duke of Exeter and Earl of Gloucester, took up arms in favour of the deposed captive

captive King Richard II.* and were lodged at two Inns in this town; the Bailiff or Mayor having notice of it, surrounded them with 400 of the inhabitants in two parties; broke open that defended by the Duke of Surry and Earl of Salisbury, who being very much wounded, were by the Mayor's order immediately beheaded, and their heads sent to King Henry IV.; the other two escaped for that time, but were shortly after taken, and lost their heads on a scaffold. The Duke of Exeter, at Pleshey† in Essex, and the Earl of Gloucester at Bristol. Thus began the unhappy feuds on the accession of the house of Lancaster.‡

King

* He was grandson of Edward III. from whom sprang the houses of York and Lancaster. Lionel, his third son, had by his wife Elizabeth, (with whom having the honour of Clare, he was created Duke of Clarence) Philippa, married to Edmund Mortimer Earl of March, father of Earl Roger; whose daughter Anne, by marriage with Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York and Earl of Cambridge, (son and heir of Edmund Langley, fifth son of Edward III.) had Richard Duke of York, father of Edward IV. and Richard III. John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, fourth son of Edward III. was father of Henry IV.

† From which place (only three years before) 1397, Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, the King's uncle, had, at his instigation, been enticed away and sent to Calais, where he was murdered.

The castle of Pleshey was the seat of the High Constables of England, even before the Conquest; and Thomas of Woodstock became possessed of it by marrying Eleanor eldest daughter of Humphry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex.

‡ In this town also, was the first blood shed in the revolution

King Henry rewarded the Mayor of Cirencester's loyalty with some grants.

This is now a market and Borough town,* 90 miles W. from London, 34 from Oxford, 36 E. from Bristol, 33 from Bath, 17 S. E. from Gloucester, 15 from Cheltenham, 7 N. W. from Cricklade in Wiltshire, and 10 from Tetbury, on the Bath road ; it is situated on the borders of the Cotswold country, and on the river Ceri, or Corin, or Churn, whence it takes its name, the Britons calling it Caro, Ceri, Cair, signifying a walled and fortified town.

There is a great deal of travelling through this place from the North to the West of England ; it has two weekly markets, Monday for grain and all sorts of commodities, much frequented ; Friday for wool, butchers meat, and poultry, which is much fallen off since the dealers in wool travel about the country and buy it at the farm-houses ; so that instead of 30 or 40 waggon loads formerly brought every market day, there are not more than one or two sent now for publick sale weekly.

This town was first made a Parliament borough 13th Elizabeth, and sends two members, who are

lution of 1688, when Lord Lovelace, marching with a party to join the Prince of Orange, was attacked by a militia captain, (who was killed in the engagement) taken prisoner, and carried to Gloucester goal ; but soon released on the Prince's accession to the crown.

* It gives the title of Baron to the Duke of Portland, by creation April 9, 1689, 1st William and Mary.
elected

electd by all such house-keepers as do not receive alms from the parish; number of electors between six and seven hundred.

The government of the town is vested in two High Constables, assisted by 14 of the principal inhabitants called Wardsmen, chosen annually at the Court-leet of the manor.

It has five annual fairs, Easter Monday; July the 7th; October the 28th, for all sorts of commodities; the week before Palm Sunday, and the week before St. Bartholomew, for cloth only.

Here was formerly a mitred abbey,* built by Henry I. and dedicated to the Virgin Mary; the revenues at the dissolution were, 1051l. 7s. 1d. after having had twenty-nine abbots, who sat as Lords in Parliament.

It is with some degree of justice affirmed, that this town was built by the Romans, for whose armies it became a very eminent station, and was most desirably situated for such, the great roads meeting here; a circumstance which doubtless induced them to make choice of it, and the beautiful Roman pavements, the square stones, with Pont. Max. and other inscriptions, the coins,

* On the site where it stood is now a very handsome house and garden, the property of Thomas Master, esq; (descended from an ancient family in Kent) many of whose ancestors, to whom 6th of Elizabeth it was granted, have represented this borough in Parliament.

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rings,

rings, and intaglios, that have been, and still are, found here in great abundance, bear sufficient testimony to the consequence of this place.*

The Earl of Bathurst's seat† is distinguished by its extensive and elegant plantations, laid out and perfected in the life-time and under the particular directions of Allen Earl Bathurst, father to the present noble proprietor. The entrance to the park is at a Lodge on the North side of the house, by a spacious gravel walk, lined on each side by a row of stately elms; at a small distance from the entrance, to the left, is an oblique prospect of the North-west front of the house, with a fine sweep of lawn before it, and a grove of lofty trees on each side; turning to the right the walk

* The coins are chiefly those of Antoninus, Dioclesian, and Constantine.

A tessellated pavement was discovered in 1777, under the shop and warehouse of Messrs. Robert and William Crome, in Dyer-street, about eighteen feet square, of which they had destroyed nearly half before it was taken notice of. The centre of it is still preserved, and consists of an octagon border, inclosing a wreathed figure, with rays jointed to the angles of the octagon. There was also a smaller figure of the same kind, in the middle of each apartment, and the pavement together had very much the resemblance of a rich Turkey carpet. Among other traces of Roman antiquities in this town, there are now in the garden of Joseph Carpenter, in Lewis-lane, the remains of a Roman hypocaust or subterraneous stove.

† A very ancient family, seated at Bathurst, near Battle Abbey in Sussex, where their castle was demolished in the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster.

divides,

divides, one branch leads to the terras, the other runs by the side of it in a serpentine direction above a mile in length, finely arched and shaded; at the end is a small building called Pope's Seat, where this great genius frequently retired when on a visit to his noble friend: There is a lawn before it, to the centre of which eight vistas are directed, terminating with the prospect of neighbouring churches and other agreeable objects; one of them a fine lofty column, in the midst of the deer park, on which is placed the statue of Queen Anne, larger than the life; it is near a mile distant from the house, behind which stands the beautiful tower of the parish church of Cirencester, so directly in the centre of it, with their fronts parallel to each other, that an observer, at the pillar, might be easily induced to believe the tower to be part of the house, were it not of a different colour.

The terras is sheltered on the N. E. by a thick plantation of wood, with a border of shrubs and evergreens; it commands a distant prospect of the North of Wiltshire, and terminates at a handsome octagonal building about a mile from the house. In the middle of the terras, at a large pair of gates, (a communication between the deer and lodge parks) is seen a large lake of water a little to the right of the house, having the appearance of a considerable river, but is only a pleasing deception produced by planting clumps of trees, to conceal the extremities of the lake; and was necessary, from the sparing hand with

which nature has dealt its favours, as to that element, to this place, there not being, perhaps, a perennial spring to be found within it. The eye is no where offended with the appearance of bare walls, nor can it judge of the extent of the park, as the country about it is taken into view, over fosses and concealed boundaries, purposely made where they have the best effect.

To the Westward of this park are the Lodge, Park, and Oakley Woods, which deserve particular notice; near the middle of them, on a rising ground, is the point from which, like so many radii, ten cuts or ridings issue; the largest, about fifty yards wide, has the lofty tower of Cirencester to terminate the view; others directed to neighbouring country churches, clumps of trees, and various distant objects, produce an admirable effect. Concealed as it were in the woods, is Alfred's Hall, a building that is an excellent imitation of antiquity, with a bowling green, and many beautiful lawns and agreeable walks about it.*

The truffle is a vegetable production, found in sufficient abundance in these woods.

* For a very accurate description, and a beautiful view of the house, Oakley Park, Alfred's-Hall, &c. see Mr. Rudder's extensive history of Gloucestershire; to which, and Sir Robert Atkyns's, the author acknowledges himself indebted for several curious extracts, concerning this and other places in the county.

The

The present parish church* is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, and is a large and beautiful building, consisting of the nave, two large aisles, and five chapels. The roof is supported by two rows of stone pillars, very handsomely fluted, having five pillars and two pilasters in each row. The length of the nave is 77 feet, and the breadth of the church, including the two aisles, 74 feet; in the tower is a peal of 12 bells; it stands at the West end of the church, and is 134 feet high; well proportioned, and beautified with pinnacles and battlements; the South porch is a fine Gothic structure, facing the market-place, 38 feet in front, and 50 high.

There were anciently two other churches here, dedicated to St. Cecilia and St. Lawrence; the one is become a private dwelling, the other converted into an hospital. Here are also a free school and a charity school, with several charitable foundations, on the West side of the town.

There is a concert in Oakley Wood in the month of August; if the weather proves fine, most of the people of fashion in the neighbourhood, and of the company from Cheltenham, resort to it. From Cheltenham you may go directly to Park corner, only 12 miles, but the road is not passable in bad weather.

* This church has twenty-eight windows of painted glass, representing scripture and church history, martyrs, confessors, and all the orders of the church of Rome from the Pope to the mendicant friar.

Cirencester Races are in the month of September, on North-Cerney Down, 4 miles North of the town, 11 from Cheltenham; and generally afford two days sport; it is a two-mile course, and reckoned a very good one both for running and the spectators.

T E T B U R Y.

The borough of Tetbury is esteemed one of the best towns in Gloucestershire; its streets being large and in general well built; it lies 5 miles North from Malmesbury, 10 West from Cirencester, 26 East from Bristol, 19 South from Gloucester, and 23 from Bath, most pleasantly seated on a rising ground, on the verge of the county next to Wiltshire; in a fertile soil and remarkable healthy air,* on the great turnpike road from Gloucester to Salisbury, and from Oxford to Bristol and Bath; this last has of late been much improved by a bridge, upwards of 600 feet long, of four large arches, built in 1775 by the commissioners of the turnpikes; whereby the entrance to the town, from being steep and narrow,

* As a proof of this, the most extraordinary instance of longevity to be produced in this county, is of one Henry West, who, in the reign of King James I. resided at Upton, a hamlet in this parish. He lived to the age of 152 years; and one of his descendants has a bible in his possession, wherein it is written, that he had five wives; by four he had no children, but by the fifth he had ten; and lived to see a hundred grand-children; to each of whom he gave a brass pot or kettle.

is now on a broad easy ascent, and kept in most excellent order.

The feoffees of the town have lately expended upwards of 400l. for widening the street from the Market-place to the Chippen, or Chipping Croft;* but what most merits the attention of the curious traveller, is the elegant parish church, lately built here by Mr. Francis Hiorne of Warwick, in the true Gothic taste; its dimensions on the inside, 120 feet long, 62 feet wide, including the cloysters; and 42 feet high, from the floor to the ceiling; for which he has been paid† the sum of 3,658l. 16s. over and above the old materials; and a further sum of 1000l. 17s. for flooring and pewing it; the whole raised by a subscription, set on foot in 1754 by the worthy incumbent the Rev. Mr. Wight, who not only contributed above 1,500l. himself, but was indefatigable in his applications to forward it. The generous inhabitants were aided by the benefactions of his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, the late Lord Botetourt, Dr. Johnston Bishop of Worcester, Thomas Estcourt, esq; Captain Warren of Bristol, Mr. Spencer of London, (a native of the town), Robert Jackson, esq;

* Signifying a place to cheapen goods; two fairs being held there annually, on Ash-Wednesday, and July 22, for cattle of all sorts.

† By the Rev. Mr. Wight, (who died Nov. 24, 1777) or his representative Samuel Saunders; Thomas Wight, and Robert Clark, gentlemen, the only contracting trustees.

of

of Sneed Park, William Earle, esq; of Malmſbury, and ſome other gentlemen of the neighbourhood. It was opened for divine ſervice October 7, 1781, and will be a ſtanding monument both of the wealth of the ſubſcribers,* and of their proper application of it.

The old tower and ſteeple, 186 feet high, ſtill remain, with a very muſical ring of eight bells, and a ſet of chimes, given in 1749 by their late benevolent vicar; who, the ſame year, at his own expence, (the town being then very ill ſupplied with water) put a leaden pump into a well ſunk under the wool market, by a ſubſcription of the inhabitants, to the depth of 104 feet; and there is ſuch a ſpring as to be almoſt ſufficient for the uſe of the whole town; beſides many other good wells and large reſervoirs for rain water.

On the S. E. ſide of the town anciently ſtood a caſtle, built by Dunwallo Mulmutius,† King of the

* Nearly the whole of the pariſh, which is five miles long, is the property of the inhabitants; no perſon has a large eſtate *there*, but it is divided among many; and the truſtees for the pariſh are the patrons of the living.

† Chambers ſays, “Molmutin, or Molmutian laws were thoſe made by Dunwallo Molutius, 16th King of Britain;” ſaid to have begun his reign 440 years before the incarnation. He was the firſt who publiſhed any laws in this land; and they continued famous therein, till the time of William the Conqueror.

Sir B. Whitelocke, who calls him Mulmutius, ſays, “He was ſon of the Duke of Cornwall; and that he enacted ſeveral laws, which continued in force in the reign of

the Britons, about 2000 years ago ; by him called *Caer Bladon* ; but in process of time lost its original name, and was denominated *Swinnerdown Castle*.

Mr. Rudder, in his account of this place, seems to question the existence of the castle, or even *Dunwallo* ; without sufficient reason, I think, as they certainly are both mentioned by respectable historians ; among others, Mr. Camden in his *Britannia*, upon the authority of the *Eulogium Historiarum*, witnesses, that the castles of *Tetbury*, and *Lacock*, and the town of *Malmesbury*, were built by this *Dunwallo*. It is said the old church was built out of the ruins of the castle, and this is strongly corroborated by the many hewn stones found in the *infide* of the walls, when it was pulled down in 1777. Mr. Rudder, in his account of *Cirencester*, says, "*Caer-Ceri, or Caer-Cori, was the name given that place by the Britons ;*" in whose language, says he, "*Caer,*" *which in its genuine sense should be translated a wall, or fortress,* " came at length, when used in the composition of the names of places, to signify a walled or fortified town." If then *Caer-Cori*, or *Ceri*, was the fortress or fortified town, on the *Corin* or *Churn*? why may not *Caer-Bladon* mean the fortress on the river

of *James I.* ; particularly those concerning the peace and privilege of highways, and that of ploughs ;" who more likely then to have built a castle on this spot? where two such great roads cross each other ; whence his guards could occasionally issue, and scour the country ; as to this day is done in *France*, by a horse guard, called the *Maréchaussée*.

Bladone!

Bladon? The name formerly given the (Bristol) Avon, which rises in this parish.* That part of the town contiguous to the spot, where the castle stood, is still called Castle Green; the ruins were visible within these few years, but have since been levelled and made into a pleasure ground. The iron hand of time will wear out all things; some buildings, known to have been erected at a much later date, have not the smallest vestige remaining of their having ever existed.†

The chief manufactures carried on here, are wool-stapling and wool-combing; in the latter about 150 persons find constant employment.

There is an alms-house for 8 persons, founded and endowed by the bounty of Sir William Romney, (Alderman and Sheriff of London, in the reign of King James I.) a native of this town; who also founded a free grammar-school here, where several eminent men have been qualified for the University. There is another school founded by Mrs. Elizabeth Hodges, late of Shipton-Moyne; besides many other charitable donations.

The government of the town is vested in a Bailiff, chosen annually, assisted by some of the principal inhabitants.

* If there was not a castle, fortress, or fortified place here, why was *Caer* used in its original name?

† In the curious cabinet of the late Rev. Mr. Wight, who was well versed in medallic history and antiquities, are several English and Roman coins, found in and near the town; particularly, a very fine one in brass of Carausius; the others of Adrian, Antoninus, Constantine and his Sons, &c.

The

The races, much frequented by the neighbouring gentry, are run upon a large common, a mile Eastward of the town.

TEWKESBURY, *or* TEWKSBURY,

Lies in the hundred of the same name, 9 miles N. W. from Cheltenham, and is so called from Theocus, an eminent hermit, who dwelt in this place, A. 700, and had a chapel on the banks of the Severn.

The parish, six miles in compass, consists of very rich meadow and pasture; and like another Eden is watered by four rivers :—

The Severn flows on the West;

Avon on the North, and falls into the
Severn here;

Carran on the East; and

Swylliate on the West.

Over these three last it has bridges; and though subject to be annoyed by floods, this is amply compensated by the great fertility of the soil.

This town had formerly some share in the clothing business, but that has long been lost. Its chief trade at present is malting, stocking-frame knitting, especially of cotton, and a little nailing; it was once noted for making mustard balls; whence the proverb, “ He looks as if he
had

had lived on Tewksbury mustard ;” speaking of one of a sad, severe countenance ; and Shakespear uses the simile ‘ As thick as Tewksbury mustard.’

It was first incorporated by charter 14th Elizabeth, (in whose reign, on the threatened Spanish invasion, it raised 46 men for the Queen’s service) by the name of the Bailiffs, Burgeses, and Commonalty of the borough of Tewkesbury.

King James I.* third year of his reign, granted them another charter much like the former ; this last was surrendered to James II. who reincorporated them 2d of his reign, by the name of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, &c. but there was no mayor chosen by virtue of this new charter, and the government of the town totally ceased as a corporation, till 18th William III. when he granted the present charter, and it is now governed by 24 Burgeses, two of whom are annually chosen Bailiffs, and with two Aldermen,

* 6th of that name of Scotland ; he was son of Henry Stuart Lord Darnley, and Mary Queen of Scots ; (the only child of James V. whose father, James IV. married Margaret eldest daughter of Henry VII.) he was the first who was stiled King of Great-Britain, and to whom the title of Sacred, or Most Excellent Majesty was given. He caused the bible to be translated from the original language, which is the translation now used.

In his reign the English plantations were settled in America, and Silk-Worms brought into England.

He erected the order of Baronets on May 11, (O. S.) 1611, 9th of his reign. Sir Nicholas Bacon, of Redgrave in Suffolk, was created premier Baronet ; others stile him of Raveningham in Norfolk.

are

are the ruling magistrates within this borough and corporation; the county Justices, by express exemption in the charter, having no authority to act therein. It sends two members to Parliament; the right of election is in the freeholders, and freemen of the corporation, in number about 500.

The church,* one of the largest in England that is not collegiate or a cathedral, is a magnificent building in the form of a cross, vaulted at top with stone, and supported by two rows of large round pillars, seven in each row. It has an aisle on each side, the whole covered with lead, but not kept in very good repair. The chancel is divided from the choir by an organ, erected at the expence of the parishoners in 1736.

The choir and chancel are likewise supported by six pillars, and enlightened by seven large windows, placed at a great height, and ornamented with painted glass. The communion table is one entire piece of marble, 14 feet long. This place is most distinguished in history, for its noble mitred abbey, first founded as a monastery for benedictine monks, by Odo and Dodo, two noble

* Dimensions of the church:—Length of the building 300 feet, from East to West; length of the great cross 120 feet; breadth of the body and side aisles 70 feet; breadth of the West front 100 feet. The tower is very large, has eight musical bells, and a set of chimes; is 132 feet high, and stands in the centre on four arches. The Lady Chapel, long since destroyed, and the site turned into a garden, stood at the East end, and is said to have been 100 feet long.

Dukes of Mercia, anno 715: But 1102 rebuilt and enlarged by Robert Fitz Hamon;* when it was erected into an abbey, and endowed by him with lands, rents, and large possessions, which were increased by considerable subsequent donations.

It is also distinguished for the battle fought near it, on Glaston meadow, May 4, 1471, between the houses of York and Lancaster, wherein the latter were entirely defeated, and never after able to make head against Edward IV. Margaret (Queen of Henry VI.) and her son Edward, Prince of Wales, were taken prisoners; the young Prince was murdered a few days after, and is buried in the church; as are many other persons of distinction. The Queen was, in 1475, ransomed by her father René of Anjou.†

His Majesty King George I. while electoral Prince of Hanover, was 1706, by Queen Anne, created Baron of Tewksbury; a title which had been only twice conferred in former reigns.

FAIRFORD,

Lies 4 miles W. from Leachlade, 8 E. from Cirencester, 23 S. E. from Gloucester, and 80½ from London. The church is a large and beautiful structure, 125 feet long, and 55 broad; consisting of a spacious body, and two proportionable aisles, very handsomely paved in chequers of blue and white stone, and neatly pewed; having a

* See an account of him in the Earls of Gloucester.

† For 50,000 crowns, which he borrowed of Lewis XI. and mortgaged to him for it, the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, and the county of Provence.

beautiful tower in the middle, ornamented with pinnacles, &c. It was built in the year 1493 by John Tame, a merchant of London, for the sake of placing in it a very large quantity of painted glass, he had taken in a ship bound for Rome. The figures were designed by that eminent master Albert Durer, to whom the greatest improvements in painting on glass are attributed. There are some curious pieces of perspective. The colours are very lively, and some of the figures so well finished, that Vandyke affirmed, "the pencil could not exceed them." The whole comprised in 28 windows, representing sundry passages of scripture history; particularly such as regard the birth, life, and sufferings of our blessed Saviour in the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th windows;—but the 15th, or great West window, representing the day of judgment, &c. is of high estimation.

In two of the windows of the middle aisle, are paintings of the Emperors who protected the Christians; and in the two opposite ones, of those who persecuted them. The whole happily preserved in the great rebellion by the care of Mr. Oldsworth the impropiator, (in whose family it still continues) and others, by securing the glass in some private place till the Restoration, when it was put up again. There is no doubt, but that the Romans had a station here, and, probably, this was one of their towns, as the remains of a Bath, wholly of fine Roman bricks, supported by curious pillars, were some years ago discovered in a meadow near this place.

Of the RELIGIOUS FOUNDATIONS *in*
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Order of St. Benedict,* three foundations; Gloucester, Tewksbury, and Winchcomb.

Cistercians,† three foundations; Hales, Flaxley, and Kingswood Abbeys.

Canons Regular of St. Augustin,‡ three foundations; the Abbey of Cirencester, the Priory of St.

* He was born at Narfi in Italy, instituted his order at Mont Cassin 516, and died there in 543; it is the most ancient and richest order of the Monks, whence the Carthusians, Cluniacenses, Cistercians, and many other eminent orders are derived. These are properly Monachi, Monks; the other orders are better denominated friers. In the Canon Law they are called Black Monks, from the colour of their habit; whence among us they were also formerly called Black Friers, to distinguish them from the other orders: Of this order have been 4 Emperors, 12 Empresses, 46 Kings, and 51 Queens.

† This is the order of St. Benedict more strictly reformed; and was founded by Robert Harding an Englishman, Abbot of Moleme in Burgundy, in the diocese of Langres; who, 1075, obtained of the Archbishop of Lyons (then the Pope's legate, residing at that place) permission, that he, and the monks of his order, might retire into the wilderness of Cisteaux in Burgundy, (now a town, 5 miles from Dijon) there to lead a more severe life, as their father St. Benedict had required; Eudes, Duke of Burgundy, built a monastery for them, into which they were admitted 1098. The Bishop of Chalons gave Robert the pastoral staff, and erected the new monastery into an abbey, now depending immediately on the Pope.

‡ Called also popularly Austin Friers; first instituted by Bishop Hippo in Africa, anno 409, but not then limited

St. Oswald in the city of Gloucester, and of
L' Anthony near Gloucester.

Four Alien Monasteries.

1 Deerhurst	} Cells to	{ St. Denis near Paris	} in Normandy
2 Newent		{ Cormeille	
3 Beckford		{ St. Martin & St. Barbara	
4 Brimsfield		{ Fontenay	

Stanley St. Leonard's was a cell to the Abbey
of Gloucester.

Quenington, a preceptory of the Knights Temp-
lars in London, who had also several manors and
large estates in this county; which on their sup-
pression† were given to the Knights Hospitalers of

limited by any vows. Berinus first introduced them
into England anno 636, and they increased so much,
that at one period there were reckoned 4555 monas-
teries of this order in Europe. In process of time
they so degenerated, that few of them were left. The
restitution of this order may be dated from the 11th
century, when its professors were restrained by vows
and strict rules, and called Canons Regular; whereas
before they were called by the contradictory name of
Secular.

The first monastery in England after the restitution,
was built anno 1098, (Rudder says 1084) at Canterbury,
by Lanfranc the Archbishop, their general. The Knights
Hospitalers, and the Knights Templars, were of this
order.

† By Clement V. in 1312, when they were possessed of
9000 manors in Christendom. The temple in London,
now belonging to the Societies of the Law, was conse-
crated to their use 1185, Henry II. his Queen Eleanor,
and many of their nobles being present.

St. John of Jerusalem.* There was also a college at Westbury near Bristol, consisting of a Dean and 5 Prebendaries.

The monks, called Bons-hommes,† of the order of St. Augustin, had likewise lands in this county.

Six Mitred Abbeys; Gloucester, Cirencester, Winchcomb, were peeral, and held place in Parliament till their dissolution. Tewksbury, Hales, and Flaxley, whose Abbots had also summons to Parliament as follows: Tewksbury, Henry III. Edward I. and II.; Hales, Edward I. and II.; Flaxley, Edward I. All mitres were granted by the Pope, but they held their Baronies solely and immediately from the King. At the dissolution there were only 29 Abbots and 2 Priors in England, who held by Baronies.

* Their possessions were by Parliament, 32d Henry VIII. 1541, granted to the King. And in 1546 all colleges, hospitals, chantries, and free chapels, were also granted to him; whereby there were vested in the crown 96 colleges, 110 hospitals, 2374 chantries and chapels; confirmed and further enlarged 1st Edward VI.

This order is now settled at Malta, and known by the name of the Knights of Malta. Raimond de Puy, a provençal, was their first Grand Master 1120, as Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. After the loss of the Holy Land, they in 1308 settled at Rhodes, and took the name of Knights of Rhodes; but being driven thence in 1522 by Soliman, and an army of 300,000 men, Charles V. in 1530, gave them the island of Malta, where they have continued ever since.

† Or Good Men, were first placed in a convent in this kingdom by Edward Earl of Cornwall, 5th Edward I. 1277, and were distinguished by wearing a blue coat.

A Note

A Note to page 75 ; on the Division of the Kingdom by King Alfred the Great ; and some other interesting incidents during his reign.

King Alfred succeeded to the Crown anno 872, in the 22d year of his age, on the death of his brother Ethelred ; when finding it next to an impossibility to drive out the Danes, thought the better way would be to prevent their landing, by destroying them at sea ; and therefore fitted out vessels of war, which, being entirely adapted to this service, had the advantage of those of the Danes only used as transports. In the first action they engaged 7, and took the largest ; and soon after almost totally destroyed a fleet of 120 of them : This then was the establishment of THE BRITISH NAVY, the bulwark and glory of our kingdom.

What manner of vessels he built does not fully appear, (says Spelman) but some were ships and others gallies ; so long, as to require 40 (and according to Brompton 60) oars ; and were as long, as high, and as swift again, and more steady under sail than the best of the enemy's ships.

Notwithstanding these defeats the Danes found means to increase their strength, and oblige him to shelter himself in the island of Athelney ; [See page 142] but pursuing his victory at Edington, he besieged them in Bratton castle, Wiltshire, whither they had retired ; and after a fortnight, obliged them to capitulate, on the terms either to become Christians or quit the island. Guthrum and thirty nobles were baptized.

He then founded our Common Law ; and ordered, that in all criminal cases 12 men (Peers, or of the same rank with the person to be tried) should be chosen, and sworn to determine the fact as appeared upon evidence ; and according to their verdict the Judge was to give sentence : The origin of our Juries, (Jurata Latin, Jurè French) the noblest and most valuable privilege subjects can have.

His division of the kingdom was, into

Rural tythings ; consisting of ten heads of families or Lords of manors, with all their vassals, &c.

Town

Town Tythings, or Boroughs, consisted of ten companies or fraternities; called in Saxon, Guilds, hence the Guild-Hall. Each of these had a President or Tything-man, called also a Burgh-holder, chosen annually; Burgh signifies a surety or pledge; and Neighbour originally a near pledge. These presidents were called Sapientes, (Wise Men) and by the Saxons Witan; hence the great meetings of the heads of the people (now called Parliaments from the Norman Parlement) were by them called Wittena-Gemot; after the Conquest the presiding officers, over the larger or rural tythings, were made for life; as otherwise the Normans would not have been chosen; and instead of Wites, called Barons; and the ten Manors, an Honour or Barony.

A Hundred consists of ten Rural Tythings; by statute 14th Edward III. Hundred Courts were all or most part reduced to the county court. In some Northern counties, particularly those north of the Trent, they are called Wapentakes; their president, the chief of the division, now the High Constable; on entering into office he appeared in the field on a certain day with a pike in his hand, and was there met by the chief men of the hundred; who with their lances touched his pike as a signal of their being firmly united to each other, by the waepentac, or touch of the weapon.

Trythings were the third part of a county; and the East, West, and North Ridings of Yorkshire are manifest corruptions of East Trythings, &c.; and the Lathes of Kent, and three divisions of Lincolnshire, viz. Lindsey, Kesteven, and Holland, are of the same nature.

Causés between persons of different Trythings were brought before the County Court, or Shire-Gamot, or Folc-Mote, held twice a year or oftner; where the Bishop, and the Earl or Ealdorman, and in his absence the High Sheriff, or the Viscount, or Vice Earl, presided; till William the Conqueror granted the Bishops the privilege of holding courts of their own, for determining ecclesiastical matters.

King

King Alfred, besides the Great Council of the nation, instituted a Privy Council: And to have proper persons to assist him in it, founded three schools (says Camden) in the University of Oxford; for Grammarians, stiled Little University Hall; for Philosophy, Less University Hall; and for Divinity, Great University Hall, now University College; and invited learned men from abroad to preside over them. Some add a fourth for Astronomy, of which Johannes Scotus, an Irishman, was president.

He measured time by wax candles, 12 inches long. Six of these he had made, and the inches marked out upon them; they burnt four hours each, and to preserve them from the air, having no glass, (or being very scarce) he ordered fine white horn to be scraped thin, and inclosed in wooden frames: Thus lanthorns were the invention of a King; and proper persons were appointed to inform him how time passed. He died anno 900, in the 52d year of his age, having reigned 28 years 6 months.

The I T I N E R A R Y.

1. From London to Cheltenham.		Miles.	Miles.	
			Burford to Cirencester*	17
			Cheltenham	15
				32
To Uxbridge	15		London to Cirencester by Burford	88
High Wycomb	14		Do. to Cheltenham	103
Oxford, 2 stages	25			
Whitney	- 10		2. Letter Post Road.	
Burford	- 7		To Hounslow	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Northleach	- 9		Maidenhead	15 $\frac{1}{4}$
Frogmill†	- 7		Shillingford	22
Cheltenham	- 7		Abingdon	8
	94		Farringdon	16
			Lechlade*†	6
Uxbridge to Beaconsfield	- 8		Fairford†	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
High Wycomb to ditto	- 5 $\frac{1}{2}$		Cheltenham	18
†Frog Mill to Gloucester	- 13			98 $\frac{1}{2}$
			*† To Cirencester	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
			3. Bath to Cheltenham.	
			To Cross-hands	12
			Petty France*	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
			N. B. Post pay	15
			miles.	
			Frocester	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
			Gloucester	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
			Cheltenham	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
				50
			* To the New Inn, Radborough	12
			Gloucester	13
				25

Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
*Petty France 15	The Wells - 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	13. Cheltenham to Co-
Tetbury - 8		ventry.
Cirencester - 10	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ fm. Cheltenham.	Burford, No. 1. 23
Cheltenham - 15		London Road 11
48—	Great Malvern to	Banbury - 12
	Worcester 8	Foster's Booth* 7
4. Bristol to Cheltenham:	Ditto to Ledbury 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Daventry† - 9
Chipping Sod-		Coventry 2 stag. 19
bury - 11	9. Chelt. to Hereford.	81—
Petty France - 6	Tewksbury 9	
Cheltenham - 33	Ledbury - 14	* To Stoney Strat-
50—	Hereford - 16	ford - 11
	39—	
5. Ditto by Gloucester.	10. Another Road.	* To Northampton 7
To Rangefworth 11	Gloucester - 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Dursley - 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rofs - 15	
Gloucester* - 14	Hereford - 15	† Southam - 11
36 $\frac{1}{2}$ —	39 $\frac{1}{2}$ —	Warwick - 10
*To Tewksbury 11		
Bristol to Stone 16 $\frac{1}{4}$	11. Cm. to Nottingham.	
Gloucester - 17 $\frac{1}{4}$	Perthore by Tewks-	14. Cheltenham to Bre-
34—	bury - 16	con.
	Evesham - 4	Hereford, No. 9. 39
6. Bristol to Wot-	Bitford - 7	The Hay 2 stag. 20
ton-Underedge 19 $\frac{1}{4}$	Stratford upon	Brecon - 14
Gloucester - 18 $\frac{1}{4}$	Avon - 7	73—
37 $\frac{1}{2}$ —	Warwick - 86	
	Coventry - 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 Cheltenham to Chip-
8. Cheltenham to Wor-	Leicester 2 stag. 26	penham.
cester.	Loughborough 12	Tetbury - 25
To the 3 Horfe-	Nottingham - 14	Corston - 7
Shoes at the Lye 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	105 $\frac{1}{4}$ —	Chippenham - 7
Tewksbury* - 4 $\frac{1}{4}$		39—
Severn-Stoke - 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 Cheltenham to Bir-	
Worcester - 7	mingham and Derby.	16. Cheltenham to Mon-
24 $\frac{1}{4}$ —	Worcester - 24 $\frac{1}{2}$	mouth and Swansea.
	Bromsgrove - 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gloucester - 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
* To Upton upon	Birmingham 14	Mitcheldean - 12
Severn - 7	Litchfield - 16	Monmouth* - 13
Worcester - 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Burton upon	Newport - 24
	Trent - 12	Cardiff - 12
* To Great Mal-	Derby - 12	Cowbridge - 12
vern - 5	92—	Aberavon - 19

Miles.		Miles.		Miles.	
Swansea	- 9	Wrexham*	- 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>The passages to Dublin.</i>	
110 $\frac{1}{2}$		Mould	- 13	Leagues.	
17. To St. David's.		St. Asaph	- 21	From Holyhead	
Monmouth to		Aber-Conway	20	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	73
Abergavenny	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	Beaumaris	- 12		
Brecon	- 20	Holyhead	- 24	Parkgate	38
Llanymdovry	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	199			114
Rue Rhaddor	14	21. Another.		Bristol	74
Caermarthen	12	*Denbigh 2 stag.	26		222
St. Clear	- 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aber Conway	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	24. Chester to Manchester	
Tavern Spite*	- 7	191 $\frac{1}{4}$		Northwich	- 18
Haverfordwest	16	22. Another to Holyhead		Altringham	- 13
St. David's	- 15 $\frac{3}{4}$	Shrewsbury	- 80 $\frac{1}{2}$	Manchester	- 6 $\frac{3}{4}$
		Ofwestry	- 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	
* To Tenby	- 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Llangollen	- 8	25 Cheltenham to Salis-	
		Llanrust	- 24	bury and Southamp-	
* To Pembroke	16	Bangor	- 14	ton.	
		Half-Way House	13	Cirencester	- 15
18. To Montgomery.		Holyhead	- 13	Cricklade	- 6
Worcester, No 8.	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	168		Marlborough two	
Hundred House	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	23. To Chester and		stages	- 20
Tenbury	- 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Liverpool.		Everley	- 11
Ludlow*	- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Shrewsbury	- 80 $\frac{1}{2}$	Salisbury	- 16
Bishop's Castle	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	Wem	- 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Southampton two	
Montgomery	- 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Whitchurch	- 9	stages	- 25 $\frac{1}{2}$
74 $\frac{1}{2}$		Hatton	- 14	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	
19. To Shrewsbury.		Chester	- 6	Or, to Leachlade	
* To Newton	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Frodsham	- 11	No. 2	- 23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Church Stretton	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Warrington	- 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Marlborough by	
Shrewsbury	- 14	Prescot	- 12	Highworth	22 $\frac{1}{4}$
80 $\frac{1}{2}$		Liverpool	- 6	26. Cheltenham to Exe-	
		158 $\frac{1}{2}$		ter and Plymouth.	
20. To Shrewsbury		Chester to Park-		To Salisbury	- 68
and Holyhead.		gate	- 12	Blandford two	
Worcester	- 24 $\frac{1}{2}$			stages	- 22 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bromsgrove	- 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Chester to Holywell.		Dorchester*	- 16
Kidderminster	10	Flint	- 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bridport†	- 15
Bridgenorth	- 14	Holywell	- 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Axminster	- 12
Shrewsbury 2 stag.	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	17		Exeter 2 stages	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ellesmere	- 16			Ashburton two	
				stages	- 19 $\frac{3}{4}$

Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Plymouth 2 stag. 25 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bromyard - 14	<i>Or, thus.</i>
204—	Leominster* - 13	Cheltenham to Stow
* To Weymouth 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Presteign - 12 $\frac{1}{4}$	in the Would 18
† To Lyme - 9	River Ithon - 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Harford Bridge 13
27. To Poole.	Rhyadergbwy - 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Warwick - - 14 $\frac{1}{4}$
Salisbury - - 68	Brunant - - 15	Coventry - - 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cranbourne - 14 $\frac{3}{4}$	Aberistwith - 15	55 $\frac{3}{4}$ —
Poole - - 18 $\frac{1}{4}$	117 $\frac{3}{4}$ —	
101—	* To Llandrindod 24	32. Worcester to Here-
28. To Buxton.		ford.
Derby, No. 12, 92		Powick - - 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ashbourn - - 13 $\frac{1}{4}$	30. Cheltenham to Chep-	Malvern - - 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Buxton* - - 19 $\frac{1}{2}$	flow.	The Wytych, or
124 $\frac{3}{4}$ —	Gloucester - 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Malvern-hill - 1 $\frac{3}{4}$
*Tideswell - 7	Newenham - 12	Ledbury - - 6
Matlock* - 15 $\frac{1}{4}$	Chepstow - 15	Stoke Edith - 8
	36 $\frac{1}{2}$ —	Lugwardine - 5
		Hereford - - 3
* To Chatsworth 11	31 Cheltenham to Strat-	31 $\frac{1}{2}$ —
	ford upon Avon.	
Derby to Matlock	Winchcomb - 7	33 Tetbury to Gloucester
Bath - - 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	Camden - - 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	Minchin - Hamp-
Over the bridge to	Stratford upon	ton - - 6
Matlock - 2	Avon - - 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Stroud - - 3
	28—	Painswick - - 4
29. Cheltenham to Abe-	The rest to Coventry	Gloucester - 7 $\frac{3}{4}$
ristwith.	No. 11.	20 $\frac{3}{4}$ —
Worcester - - 24 $\frac{1}{2}$		

N. B. These Marks *† before a word allude to a preceding number; after one to a subsequent; and are the distances between the places so marked.

Directions for Travellers when to pass the Severn.

AT Aust, (or the Old Passage) in the parish of Henbury in Gloucestershire, to Bettesley, or Beachley, in Tidenham Parish, in the same county, two miles and a half over.

And at the New Passage, about three miles lower down, from the Salt-Marsh in Henbury parish to Port Skeweth, near St. Pere, in Monmouthshire, three miles over.

The former is the more direct way to Newent, Newnham, and all the Forest of Dean, Herefordshire, and Worcestershire.

The latter to Newport, Cardiff, Caerleon, Pontipool, Abergavenny, and most parts of South-Wales.

At Henbury the road divides, on the right to Aust eight miles, left to the New Passage five miles; both distant three miles from Chepstow and $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Monmouth.

The winds for passing are distinguished by

Winds below, or blowing up the river Southerly or Westerly; with these all passing must be on the ebb, or going out of the tide, for seven hours.

Wind above, or blowing down the river Northerly, with this there are only five hours passing, and that on the flood or coming in of the tide.

Observe, that on the first day of the moon, or new moon, and the sixteenth day of the moon, or full moon, the hours for passing are the same; and also on every correspondent fifteenth day, as the 2d and 17th, 3d and 18th, &c. to the 15th and 30th. The time of high water varying 48 minutes every day, makes it four hours later every five days: By the following short table therefore the hours of passing may always be known:—

New and full moon, 1st and 16th day. Wind above, begin passing at two in the afternoon for five hours.

		H. M.	M.	
On the 2d day of the moon		0 48 later, or	48 after	2
3d	—	1 36	36	3
4th	—	2 24	24	4
5th	—	3 12	12	5
6th	—	4		6
11th	—	8		10

And the same for every day after. Thus for the 10th and 25th days, add 3 hours 12 minutes (for four days) to six o'clock, the hour you begin passing on the 6th and 21st, you have twelve minutes after nine, the hour for the 10th and 25th.

It is high water at Bristol Key about three quarters of an hour later than at the mouth of the Severn.

The difference of passing between Aust and the New Passage varies but an hour. Tide coming in, wind above, the New P. before Aust 1 hour, or from 1 to 6 on the new and full moon. Tide going out, wind below, an hour later than Aust, or from 3 to 8; and so on the other days. The boats begin to pass and repass about half an hour before high water, for seven hours, wind below, reversing the above table, viz. when you pass from 2 to 7, or any other hour for five hours, with wind above, tide coming in, you pass from 7 to 2, &c. with wind below, nearly the whole tide of ebb.

The Prices of Passengers, Goods, Cattle, &c. going over at both Passages.

A Coach, with two horses, 12s. with four, 14s. with six, 16s.—A Man, Woman, or Child, 4d. each; a Beast the same.—A Man and Horse, 1s.—A single Horse, 8d.—Sheep, 2s. a score.—Hogs, 2s. 6d. a score.

Travelling by Stage Coaches may be reckoned at five miles and half an hour from London; Ditto, on the cross-roads, about five miles, including stops.

The

The expence of an exprefs to any part of the kingdom is 3d. per measured mile, and 6d. per stage to the rider; but if sent from the General Post-office, London, there is an additional charge of 12s. 6d. upon each exprefs, being a fee of office.

ACCOUNT *of* POST-COACHES, &c.

A Post-Coach from the Bell, Gloucester, every afternoon at three; and from the Angel behind St. Clement's, London, at two o'clock; in eighteen hours.

Another Coach from the Coach-Office, Gloucester, every day (except Saturday) at four o'clock in the afternoon, to the Bolt-in-Tun, Fleet-street.

These Coaches are about two hours going to Frog-Mill, where passengers and parcels to and from Cheltenham are left or taken up.

A Coach from Bath (the Castle and Ball) to Worcester, Birmingham, Shrewsbury, and Holyhead, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at four o'clock; is at the Bell in Gloucester by 11, and returns Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at noon.

A Coach from the Bell, Gloucester, to the Saracen's-Head, Bath, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at seven o'clock in the morning, and returns the next day at the same hour.

Two Coaches between Cirencester and London, at one o'clock every morning, (except Sunday) in eighteen hours in the winter, and sixteen in summer; from the Bull and the Swan Inns, Cirencester, to the Bell Savage, Ludgate-Hill, and the Bell and Crown, Holbourn.—Three times a week they run to Tetbury, Minchinhampton, and Stroud.

A Coach from Oxford to Cirencester, Bath, and Exeter, Monday and Thursday; stops at King's-Head, Cirencester,

Cirencester, about noon ; arrives early in the evening at the White-Hart, Bath ; returns from Bath, Wednesday and Saturday at six in the morning.

A Stage Waggon from the Swan, Cheltenham, every Monday morning at six, to Snow-Hill, London ; arrives there Thursday at three in the afternoon ; returns Friday morning at eleven, and gets to Cheltenham Tuesday evening about eight.

YATMAN'S Waggon goes to Cirencester early every Monday morning, and returns the same evening. And to Tewksbury every Wednesday, and Gloucester every Saturday.

Waggons go between Cirencester and London almost every day, to the King's-Head, Old Change ; and the George, and the Saracen's-Head, Snow-Hill.

ARNOLD, the Cirencester carrier, goes to the Globe, King's-Mead-Square, Bath, every Tuesday, and returns Wednesday at ten in the morning.

BENFIELD'S Waggon, from the Ram near the Fleece, goes to the Rein-Deer, upper Northgate-street, Gloucester, every Wednesday and Saturday.

The Carrier from Gloucester to Bristol inns at the George, Castle-street, Bristol.

Account of the POST of CHELTENHAM.

To Fairford, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Bucks, London, and all the branches on that road and parts beyond London.

Goes out—Monday and Saturday nights at 10, Wednesd. at noon.

Comes in—Monday, Thursday, and Saturday morning at 7.

CROSS POST to GLOCESTER.

Goes out—Wednesd. and Friday nights at 10, Sun. afternoon at 4.

Comes in—Monday, Thursday, at Saturday afternoon at 3.

Letters sent by this post should have *Cross-Post* written on them, to prevent their being sent by way of London.

The GLOUCESTER POST.

1. To Painswick, Stroud, Hampton, Tetbury, Badminton, Bath, Bristol, *Cirencester, *Lechlade, *Farringdon, Cricklade, Wotton-Basset, Malmesbury, *Abingdon, *Burford, *Oxford, *London, and parts beyond.

Goes out—Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, 7 at night, after the arrival of the letters from Ross and Monmouth at 6.

Comes in—Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, 7 in the morning, and at 9 goes forward with letters to Ross and Monmouth.

2. To Wantage, Wallingford, Witney, Tetworth, Nettlebed, Henley, Maidenhead, and all the places above marked.*

Goes out—Monday and Saturday at 10, Wednesday 8 at night, after the arrival of the letters from †Ross, Hereford, Leominster, and all South-Wales, at 7.

Comes in—Monday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 in the morning, and goes forward at 8, with letters to the above places.†

On the CROSS ROAD.

To Wotton-Underedge, and parts adjacent, Bristol, Bath, Wiltshire, Somersetshire, and the West of England.

Goes out—Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 10 at night.

Comes in—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 in the morning.

To Tewksbury, North Gloucestershire, Upton-upon-Severn, Worcestershire, Warwickshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Lancashire, Nottinghamshire, all North Wales, and Ireland.

Goes out—Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 10 at night.

Comes in—Monday, Thursday, and Sat. at 6 in the morning.

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N. B. The Notes contain the History of the Establishment of the British Navy, and of the Woollen and some other Manufactures and Arts in this Kingdom; besides many of the principal Events in the English History.

ADDENDA and ERRATA.

Since this Book has been in the Press the Author has been favoured with the following particulars concerning the discovery of the Spring, [See Page 85.]

The ground was originally the property of Mr. Higgs, of Charlton Kings; who, not knowing of there being a Medicinal Spring on the spot, sold it in 1716 to Mr. Mason, who discovered the Spring. Mr. Hetheridge was never a proprietor, (as the Author had been informed) but servant to Mr. Mason.

Sir William Guise, mentioned in page 15, is since dead; and on Monday April 28, the Hon. George Berkeley was, without opposition, chosen to represent the county in his room. He is brother to the Earl of Berkeley, of Berkeley Castle, built by Roger de Berkeley, (descended from a Nobleman in the court of King William the Conqueror, who held this and three other manors in this county) in the 17th Henry I. anno. 1117.

The Baths, mentioned in page 23, are fitting up by Mrs. Field of the Great-House, for the accommodation of the company.

The roads are also much repaired since last season.

The Room and Lodging-House, late Mrs. Jones's, are taken by Mr. Rooke, one of the Band of Music.

Mr. Wells, the School-master, mentioned page 25, is dead.

Page 12, line 7 note, r. *Poitiers*. P. 37, l. 27, r. *ferments*. P. 65, l. 7 note, for *Seven* r. *Zix*. P. 73, l. 30, r. *Gaveller*. the *Second*, Count of, and *Henry the Fifth*, Emperor &c. p. 79, l. 7 note, r. *Brunswick Lunenburgb*. P. 82, l. 29, r. *above the* P. 74, l. 34, r. *Britwell's Barrow*. P. 36, r. *Dr. Baird of Worcester*, and *Dr. Grevil of Gloucester*. P. 79, note, r. *Baldwin Bridge*. P. 98, l. 3, f. *sheet* r. *steel*. P. 112, l. 19, dele *K*. P. 121, l. 7 note, add a full point after *dropping the*. P. 126, l. 6 note, r. *to that of the Prince*. P. 138, l. 13 note, r. *said to be now*.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON

IN TEN VOLUMES

LONDON: Printed by A. MILLAR, in Pall-mall, 1742.

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